

10 Industrial Powers Agree On Plan to Boost IMF Funds

PARIS — Officials of the 10 major Western industrialized nations took a major step Friday toward bolstering the International Monetary Fund's ability to come to the aid of countries that have difficulty paying their debts.

Negotiations on improving IMF resources have been speeded up because of fears that the continuing recession could cause a financial crisis that would deepen the severe debt problems of such developing countries as Brazil, Mexico and Argentina.

Deputy finance ministers and central bank representatives of the so-called Group of 10 industrialized nations reached agreement on the need to beef up the IMF's regular resources by at least 40 percent and to enlarge and modify a special emergency fund managed by the IMF.

Some European countries had

wanted an increase of 50 percent but the United States has been unwilling to go beyond 40 percent level.

Lamberto Dini, director-general of the Bank of Italy, told reporters that IMF contributions are likely to be increased to between \$93 billion and \$109 billion from the current \$56.5 billion. Mr. Dini chaired Friday's meeting at the IMF's European headquarters in Paris.

The officials also reached a consensus on expanding and modifying the role of the General Agreement to Borrow, a special fund on which only Group of 10 members can draw at present, participants said. The Group of 10 includes the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, France, Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands, Italy and Sweden.

The exact amount and the distribution of the increased contributions will be discussed at a meeting



BALLOT BOX — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini cast his vote Friday for an assembly which will determine whether he will be succeeded by one man or by a committee in Iran. Page 2.

NATO Stresses Desire For Détente With East

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — The foreign ministers of 16 NATO countries ended a two-day meeting here Friday with a communiqué that placed especially heavy emphasis on a desire "to cooperate in rebuilding international trust" with the new Soviet leadership in Moscow is ready to act "in this spirit."

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz said at a press conference that the closed-door discussions about relations with the new government of Yuri V. Andropov were "realistic and thoughtful. We all are interested to see the development of a more constructive relationship based on a different pattern of behavior."

the alliance talked of approaching East-West economic relations "in a prudent and diversified manner consistent with our political and security interests."

Friday's statement first acknowledged the tough times in the West, stating that "economic recovery in the West is essential both for allied defense efforts and for social stability and progress."

It added: "The allies recognize that mutually advantageous trade with the East can commercially sound terms contribute to constructive East-West relations. At the same time, they agree that bilateral economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe must also be consistent with their broad security concerns, which include the avoidance of contributing to Soviet military strength."

Foreign Minister Allan MacEwen of Canada said later that the communiqué was meant "as a signal to Moscow that we are united in terms of strength but are also ready to respond to 'positive gestures.'"

The NATO statement sharply criticized the continued Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan and violations of human rights in Poland. It also, for the first time, called attention to "grave concerns about strong evidence of continued use of chemical weapons in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan in violation of international law, including Soviet involvement in the use of such weapons."

Nevertheless, the general tone of the communiqué, in comparison to one issued in June at the last NATO summit in Bonn, seemed far more positive toward extending an invitation to the new Soviet leadership to respond in kind.

For example, it "emphasized resolve to develop substantial and balanced East-West relations aimed at genuine détente."

While the allies will maintain "a firm, realistic and constructive attitude toward the Soviet Union," they desire to improve relations with the member states of the Warsaw Pact and to extend areas of cooperation to their mutual benefit.

NATO called on Moscow to show "tangible evidence" that it was ready to respect the independence of other states. But it added, "The allies are open to all opportunities for dialogue, will welcome any positive move to reduce tensions and desire, if Soviet attitudes allow, to cooperate in rebuilding international trust."

In the crucial area of trade with the Communist East, a broad-based issue for many West Europeans aside from the question of helping strengthen the Soviet economy, the communiqué was also somewhat less severe than the one in June. In the earlier statement,

Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani reaffirms Italy's commitment to accept NATO missiles. Page 4.

U.S. Command Would Move

The United States would move its command headquarters in Europe (EUCOM) from Stuttgart to an alternative location in the event of hostilities, a U.S. armed forces spokesman said Friday, Reuters reported.

The statement was made in reaction to a report Friday in the Guardian of London that U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger had issued an order to move the command headquarters because the Reagan administration was convinced NATO forces would be unable to hold West Germany in a European war.

The report was denied by Secretary of State Shultz, who said in Brussels that it was based on a misunderstanding. "As I understand it, we are talking about certain elements of administration, not command," he said.

General Says Israel May Remain In Lebanon for Most of Next Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TEL AVIV — Major General Ehud Barak, chief of planning on the Israeli general staff, said Friday that there was a possibility the Israeli Army would remain in Lebanon for most of next year.

General Barak told the Haifa Maritime Club that the army was working on two plans, one envisaging an Israeli pullout from Lebanon within the next six months and the other based on the possibility that Israeli troops will remain there for most of next year.

He said Syria was apparently being very careful not to become involved in an all-out war with Israel in Lebanon in the winter.

The Israeli general said the assessment in the highest army echelons was that Syria would not withdraw its forces from Lebanon before it was certain such a move would be advantageous in strategic and political terms.

In Washington, the administration's chief Middle East negotiator, Philip C. Habib, prepared to return to Lebanon in a renewed effort to "accelerate" talks for the withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian troops.

And in Lebanon, police moved into buffer zones between battling Muslim militias in the northern city of Tripoli and called for a cease-fire.

The general's remarks to the luncheon club were carried on the Israeli radio. He rarely appears in public and his talk Friday was believed to be part of Israeli attempts to tone down criticism of Israel's continued presence in Lebanon.

The general also said there appears to be a move in Lebanon toward negotiations with Israel. He said Israel and Lebanon were in contact to "prepare the ground" for talks on an Israeli withdrawal.

He said Israel's control of the Chuf mountains and the Beirut-Damascus highway were vital to a favorable outcome of the negotiations from Jerusalem's viewpoint.

The battle for dominance of Tripoli, in Syrian-occupied northern Lebanon, has left 28 persons dead and 94 wounded.



Leon Jaworski, former Watergate prosecutor, died Thursday. He is shown in 1974, after the Supreme Court ruled that President Nixon had to yield tape recordings. Page 3.

INSIDE

■ The United States and the European Community have agreed to seek solutions to their differences over agricultural export subsidies and to avoid a trans-Atlantic trade war. Page 9.

■ On his heavily mortgaged, two-and-a-half-acre plot in central Japan, Masaki Takeshita says he is fighting a battle he cannot afford to lose against the United States. Page 5.

Afghan Rebels Struggling for Unity

Mujahidin Factions Can No Longer Afford Disputes

By Aernout Van Lynden
International Herald Tribune

SOUTH OF KABUL, Afghanistan — The mujahidin, long, white bearded men grazing the ground, kneels and prostrates himself in the direction of Mecca and prays. The 80 men in a line behind him in the large, bright mosque follow him down to the ground.

As he sits back, the mujahidin draws his hands down across his face and, still kneeling, shifts to half face the congregation. With his hands now spread open like the pages of a book, he intones: "And let us pray to Allah that he will give us the mujahidin, may his hands be in a unity under his guidance, so that we may rid our country of those that have no book, the godless usurpers from the north, and bring about the freedom of our country."

The men murmur "amin," the Afghan equivalent of amen. The prayer of the early afternoon is now officially at an end, and the extraordinary proceedings of the morning can recommence.

The 80 men packed together in the main mosque of the village of Chaqari, less than 20 miles south of the Afghan capital of Kabul, constituted the complete leadership of the Islamic insurgents operating in a wide area to the south of the city. Apart from the two major commanders, Zahid Abdul Halim and Haji Siddiq, members of two

INSIDE AFGHANISTAN
Second of a series.

fundamentalist parties, there were representatives of every resistance party, fundamentalist or moderate.

Nor was the mujahidin who led the prayer an ordinary village cleric. He was one of a three-man commission who had been sent by party leaders in Peshawar, Pakistan, with the express task of convening the special meeting, or "majlis," in a bid to promote a greater degree of cooperation and even integration among the various rebel factions.

In Afghanistan, where the resistance has always been bedeviled by fierce interfactional disputes and a



Maulavi Mahmud, of the commission promoting cooperation among rebel groups.

have been quite unrealistic. For since its very conception in the mid-1970s, when the first armed insurrections occurred against the government of President Mohammed Daoud, who was overthrown in a coup by Marxists in April 1978, the Islamic insurgents have been plagued by bickering, petty infighting and constant intrigue.

The disunity was caused not so much by ideological differences — (Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Reagan Outlines Way of Lifting Polish Sanctions

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States will lift trade sanctions against Poland if the Polish government ends martial law, releases all political prisoners and begins talks with the church and trade union officials, President Ronald Reagan said Friday.

Mr. Reagan indicated later that he is open to compromise on how to ease the MX missile. He also said the administration suffered a defeat in the House of Representatives on Tuesday on the MX issue because many congressmen mistakenly thought they were voting on the dense pack basing plan for the system instead of on money for initial production of the weapon.

Mr. Reagan said he has been informed that the Polish government will "take steps" in the direction of removing martial law in coming weeks.

"The United States is prepared to respond to genuine liberalizing actions by the Polish government," Mr. Reagan said. "Any such actions will be the subject of careful discussions with our allies."

"I repeat, if the Polish government introduces meaningful liberalizing measures, we will take equally significant and concrete actions of our own," he added.

Mr. Reagan made his statement to a group of Polish-Americans and members of Congress at the White House in a ceremony marking the approach of the first anniversary of the imposition of martial law in Poland.

The president said the United States would help Poland rebuild its economy — "as we have helped the countries of Europe after both world wars" — if the Polish government meets U.S. demands.

In response to the crackdown in Poland, the United States canceled the country's most-favored-nation trade status. Mr. Reagan said he could still see evidence of Soviet intervention in Poland, claiming that the imposition of martial law was "carried out under intense Soviet pressure, using tactics of bribery and intimidation."

The president told an informal news conference later Friday that

The 'Madness of the Arms Race' Propels Palme to New Activism

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service

STOCKHOLM — Olof Palme, Sweden's prime minister, dispatched a formal note this week to NATO and Warsaw Pact governments seeking support for a plan to remove short-range or "battled" nuclear weapons from a swath of Central Europe, an idea that he says would sharply reduce chances that a regional conflict might escalate to nuclear holocaust.

Given the host of other disarmament proposals currently on the agenda, Mr. Palme's foray is plainly a long shot. But the fact that he is pressing it publicly confirms that Mr. Palme, whose Social Democratic Party was returned to power by Swedish voters this fall after six years in opposition, intends to pursue the outspoken international activism that has made him Scandinavia's best-known political leader.

"The sheer irrational madness of the arms race has become ever more obvious to me," Mr. Palme, 55, said in an interview this week. "Why should [the superpowers] go on piling up nuclear weapons to an ever-increasing degree of insecurity? I have become an increasingly firm believer in arms control and real reductions..."

"The alternative is horror. There is no doubt in my mind that there will be world wars that would lead to the obliteration of mankind."

Removing some of the thousands of small nuclear warheads arrayed on both sides of Europe's divide would be a welcome, if limited, "confidence-building measure," Mr. Palme said.

UN General Assembly calls for full test-ban treaty. Page 2.

In his years out of office, Mr. Palme honed a claim to expert views on disarmament and other global matters in a series of foreign tasks and assignments. The idea of a nuclear-free zone, for instance, was put forth last spring by the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, which Mr. Palme chaired and which also included Cyrus R. Vance, former U.S. secretary of state, and David



Olof Palme

the Reagan administration's policy in Central America. Mr. Palme chose his words carefully, balancing criticism with advice for an alternative strategy.

Mr. Palme said he is "deeply worried about developments in Central America, the mounting repression. Some of these people being killed are old friends of mine in Guatemala, El Salvador. I think the Reagan administration is putting too much emphasis on military means and too little emphasis on talks and negotiations or economic and social reform."

"When the U.S. takes responsibility," (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Helicopter Crash Kills 75 Nicaragua Children

MANAGUA — Seventy-five children were killed Thursday when an air force helicopter crashed as it was flying them to relocation camps near the Nicaraguan capital from their homes along the guerrilla-infested border with Honduras, the Defense Ministry reported Friday. Most of the children were Miskito Indians.

The ministry said no cause of the crash had been confirmed, but the helicopter was probably shot down because a second air force helicopter flying over the scene 30 minutes later was hit by machine-gun fire from the ground and slightly damaged.

Interior Minister Tomas Borge attributed the crash to bands of supporters of the late dictator, Anastasio Somoza.

The crash, which occurred in the mountainous Ayapal region, about 180 kilometers (110 miles) north of Managua, was the worst air disaster in Nicaragua's history. It took place in a section of jungle previously where rightist guerrillas attempting to overthrow of Nicaragua's Sandinist government frequently raid Nicaragua from base camps in Honduras.

A Defense Ministry statement described the helicopter only as a "transport" craft. It said that it carried 78 children, two adults and a two-man crew.

It added that the crew and the adult passengers survived the crash, as well as three of the children.

The government has been airlifting old people, women and children to the camps from the border region, removing them from the danger of guerrilla raids. It said 1,800 persons had been moved from the border to camps at undisclosed sites in the interior and the operation was continuing.

Former members of Mr. Somoza's National Guard have been attacking Nicaraguan border villages in recent months. According to the leftist Sandinist government, a number of residents have been killed.

Nicaragua has charged that Honduras, backed by the United States, has been arming and training the rightists to overthrow the Sandinists.

Begin Warned by U.S. Jews That Support for Him Is Not Automatic

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a move that could have a major impact on U.S.-Israeli relations, several American Jewish organizations are warning Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel that he cannot count on their automatic support if his continued rejection of President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative leads to a confrontation with Washington.

Essentially, the message these groups are conveying in public statements and private conversations with Mr. Begin and other Israeli officials can be summarized in this way:

Although the commitment of American Jews to Israel's security and welfare remains constant,

many are deeply troubled by aggressive actions by the Begin government, such as the invasion of Lebanon, initial resistance to impartial investigation of the massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut, refusal even to consider the Reagan initiative and defiance of U.S. objections to additional Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territories.

As a result, if Mr. Begin's inflexibility puts him on a collision course with Mr. Reagan, he could find the American Jewish community deeply divided and greatly hampered in its ability to muster backing from Congress and American public opinion.

But there is general tacit agreement about distinct limits on how far American Jews should go in

challenging Mr. Begin. Almost every prominent figure in Jewish organizational circles says flatly that any attempt by the administration to use U.S. financial aid to pressure Mr. Begin would immediately cause the vast majority to rally to Israel's defense.

There is also no evidence to indicate that Mr. Begin has been affected by the warnings. But these stirrings are of importance to the Reagan administration, which is working in part on the assumption that neither Mr. Begin nor the Israeli public can afford to ignore concerns of the American Jewish community.

Recently, the board of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations delayed until its 1983 convention a resolution that would ex-

PLICITLY reject the Begin government's goal of absorbing the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The resolution calls instead for a "territorial compromise" similar to that in Mr. Reagan's initiative.

Rabbi Alexander Schindler, the group's president, cautioned its members not to make Israel "our surrogate synagogue."

While expressing reservations about the Reagan initiative, both B'nai B'rith International, the largest U.S. Jewish service organization, and the American Jewish Committee have said it deserves further consideration and should not be rejected out of hand.

American Jewish sources say the same attitude has become dominant in other organizations, in-

cluding the American Jewish Congress, the National Council of Jewish Women and the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

U.S. officials have privately outlined a scenario that calls for Mr. Reagan to make clear to Mr. Begin that the United States will not back away from its proposal that the West Bank and Gaza, after territorial adjustments to protect Israel's security, be given eventual independence "in association with Jordan."

By this scenario, the Arab nations would be obliged to recognize Israel and its right to live in peace, and if Mr. Reagan stands firm, Mr. Begin must then choose risking a direct confrontation with the president or moderating his stance.

Or, said Julius Berman, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations: "They could simply agree to disagree, and if that happens, there really isn't anything that President Reagan could do about it except to try and get tough by using the threat of cuts in military aid or something like that."

"But, if the administration does that," Mr. Berman added, "it will be going beyond the limits of what is acceptable to the Jewish community. Whatever split now exists will be healed, and all of the major Jewish organizations, whatever resolutions they may have passed, will unite again behind Israel."

One leader with extensive experience in pro-Israel lobbying in

Congress said: "Every time the Begin government announces it's building a new settlement on the West Bank and gets into a slanging match with the State Department, it just doesn't ping. On every such go-around, you can find that people on Capitol Hill are a little more irritated and a little less willing to listen to you sympathetically."

Still, according to Warren Eisenberg, director of the international council of B'nai B'rith, many Jews have hardened their views.

But, he added: "It's clear when you travel around the country that the events of the past few months have caused many Jews to lose their old one-dimensional, idyllic view of Israel. They still love Israel dearly, but they are troubled by things that they think are wrong."



Menachem Begin

Churches, Media in South Africa Express Concerns on Lesotho Raid

JOHANNESBURG — South African church leaders and the English and Afrikaans press reflected widespread dismay and doubts Friday over South Africa's raid early Thursday into Lesotho.

The South African Defense Force said the strike on Maseru, Lesotho's capital, was directed at guerrillas preparing to conduct a series of terrorist acts in South Africa and the neighboring black homelands of Transkei and Ciskei during the Christmas holidays.

Church leaders said Friday the government seemed to be resorting more and more to force instead of

dealing with the real causes of unrest.

The police in Lesotho said 42 persons were killed in the pre-dawn raid. The dead included 30 members of the African National Congress, which seeks to end white rule in South Africa, and 12 Lesotho civilians.

In Geneva, a United Nations spokesman said the chief African National Congress representative in Lesotho, Zola Ngini, was among those killed. The South Africans contended that the group had been deliberately dispersed in residential areas.

Mr. Ngini, 48, whose group has pledged to overthrow the white South African government by force, was one of 11,500 South Africans in Lesotho registered with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the spokesman said.

Lesotho asked Thursday night for urgent meeting of the UN Security Council. In Nairobi Friday, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, condemned the raid and called for "punitive actions" against South Africa.

The raid also has been denounced by Britain, the United States and the United Nations.

Leaders of the Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches said in a statement issued Friday in Cape Town: "It seems to us that the government is increasingly resorting to the use of force instead of trying to deal with the real causes of unrest."

One of the strongest comments came from Sowetan, the black Johannesburg daily newspaper. It said:

"The ferocious attack by the South African Defense Force in Maseru is indefensible and particularly odious, as it was launched smack into the center of the city. It is going to need some miracle for those responsible to get out of this diplomatic boob."

"What makes the timing even more incredible is the fact that South Africa is trying to get the Cubans out of Angola, while the argument for those against such a move is that they protect the residents."

The Citizen, the usually pro-government daily, said it hoped that the National Security Council and the military were certain that the raid was both necessary and justified.

The opposition Rand Daily Mail commented that "whatever the short term advantages" of the raid, "there is no military solution to South Africa's political quandary."

In Pretoria, the minister of police and prisons, Louis Le Grange, announced a slight relaxation of a banning order on the Rev. Beyers Naudé, 67, broke with the Dutch Reformed Church many years ago over racial separation and founded the Christian Institute to fight for black rights.

In a statement, Mr. Le Grange said a review board had recommended retaining the three-year banning order imposed in October. It followed a five-year order imposed in 1977.

The statement did not specify how the restrictions would be relaxed. Mr. Naudé's wife, Isie, said he would be able to attend meetings but would still be barred from public speaking and being quoted in the media.



ARGENTINE DEMONSTRATION — Protesters in Buenos Aires on Thursday shouted at police who blocked their march to the main plaza in the city to demand information about persons who disappeared during the government's campaign against leftist guerrillas. Armored and cavalry units stood by but did not move to disperse the crowd of about 1,500 persons.

UN Calls for Full Test-Ban Treaty

By Eric Pace
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The General Assembly, which has repeatedly urged a ban on nuclear tests, has adopted three resolutions calling for a comprehensive test-ban treaty. All the resolutions were adopted by wide margins Thursday, with the United States opposed.

Kenneth L. Adelman of the United States said that "while a prohibition on all nuclear explo-

sions remains a long-term United States objective, the United States does not believe that, under present circumstances, a comprehensive nuclear test ban would reduce the threat implicit in the existing stockpile of nuclear weapons."

In his statement, reiterating a position adopted during debate on the issue, Mr. Adelman also said verification would pose "a serious problem."

The first resolution, sponsored by Australia, Austria and a score of other nations, called for a treaty outlawing all nuclear detonations. It was adopted by a vote of 111 to 1, with 35 abstentions.

The second resolution envisaged a treaty that would ban the testing of nuclear arms but would permit nuclear detonations for peaceful purposes. The first of these motions was adopted, 124 to 2, with 19 abstentions. The other, put forward by the Soviet Union, was adopted by 114 to 4, with 26 abstentions.

A partial test-ban treaty was concluded in 1963, but did not ban underground testing. The treaty was signed by the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and more than 100 countries, but not France and China.

U.S. Israel Criticized
The Associated Press reported

that by lopsided majorities Thursday the General Assembly criticized the United States, Israel, Britain, West Germany and Switzerland for dealings with South Africa. The criticisms came as the Assembly adopted 10 resolutions against Pretoria's system of apartheid.

The United States opposed all but one of the motions, calling them "slander," "distortion" and "hypocrisy" because of their singling out of the United States. The only resolution supported by the United States, a call for support for a trust fund to support victims of apartheid, was adopted by consensus.

Some Western countries, including Britain, Canada, West Germany and New Zealand, also objected. The main resolution on South Africa was adopted by 118 votes to 14, with 11 abstentions.

Israel, whose relations with South Africa were the subject of one of the resolutions, refused to take part in the voting. That resolution, also adopted by a vote of 118 to 14, with 11 abstentions, expressed concern that "some Western countries and Israel continue military and nuclear collaboration with South Africa" and called on Britain to "stop the supply of oil" to South Africa from Brunei, on Borneo.

Iran Elects Assembly That in Turn Will Pick Successor to Khomeini

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — Iranians went to the polls Friday to elect a special Assembly of Experts that will in turn name a person or a council as successor to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, 83, after his death, the Iranian news agency, IRNA, reported.

The voters will choose 83 assembly members out of 146 candidates, all of them ulama, or religious scholars.

IRNA said the Assembly of Experts would decide whether to name a single person as Ayatollah Khomeini's successor, or whether to appoint a council of five or six to act as a collective leadership.

The succession question has exacerbated existing factional tensions between radicals and conservatives in Iran's clerical leadership. The radicals, headed by Ayatollah Khomeini, have been pressing for Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri to be proclaimed successor.

The nomination of the relatively junior cleric has been opposed by a majority of Iran's six grand ayatollahs who share the highest title of the Shiite Muslim sect with Ayatollah Khomeini.

Tehran radio has recently been referring to Ayatollah Montazeri as a grand ayatollah as part of an apparent bid to establish his credentials for the leadership post.

The radio noted Friday that Grand Ayatollah Mohammed Reza Golpaygani was among the early voters, scolding rumors that he intended to lead a boycott of the poll.

Despite the cold weather, long lines formed in front of the polling stations in Tehran, while mobile stations roamed the city to collect votes from hospitals and other places where people cannot leave their jobs.

The agency said reports from the provinces indicated that the election was progressing normally in other cities and towns.

Iranian leaders, including President Ali Khamenei, Chief Justice Musavi Ardabili, the speaker of parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, the prosecutor general, Musavi Tabrizi, and members of the parliament voted in Tehran.

IRNA said Ayatollah Khomeini, the supreme religious and political leader of the country for life, had also cast his vote.

In a speech last month Ayatollah Khomeini urged everyone to vote as a duty "to preserve the unity of the country." All Iranians, male and female, over 16 can vote.

The procedure for the election of the assembly was laid down in the constitution adopted by the Islamic regime after the overthrow of the Iranian monarchy in February, 1979.

WORLD BRIEFS

Ankara Seeks Extradition of Turk

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey has asked Bulgaria to extradite Bekir Celenk, an accused gun smuggler who is also wanted in Italy in connection with the shooting of Pope John Paul II. Justice Minister Cevdet Montes said Friday.

Mr. Montes said that Turkey wanted Mr. Celenk on charges of smuggling and violating Turkish foreign exchange laws. The minister said Turkey and Bulgaria had an extradition treaty.

Italian officials also have a warrant out for the arrest of Mr. Celenk for complicity in the wounding of the pope on May 13, 1981, by Mehmet Ali Agca, who is serving a life sentence for the attack. Bulgaria's official press agency, BTA, reported Thursday that Mr. Celenk had been detained by Bulgarian police who would launch their own investigation into the shooting.

117 Countries Sign Sea Law Treaty

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica (AP) — The Law of the Sea Convention was signed Friday by 117 countries at a ceremony here. The action was the first step in the process of forming an international authority to regulate the mining of mineral deposits on the ocean floor.

Twenty-one countries that participated in the Law of the Sea Conference, which wrote the treaty, did not sign the convention Friday. Among them were the United States, West Germany, Belgium and Britain, all of which objected to the treaty's provisions on seabed mining. Japan also did not sign but has indicated that it will later.

UN officials announced at the ceremony that the signature of the delegation from Fiji had already been ratified by the country's government. The treaty takes effect when 60 nations have ratified their delegates' signature.

Soviet Cosmonauts Return to Earth

MOSCOW (AP) — Two Soviet cosmonauts, Lieutenant-Colonel Anatoly Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev, returned safely to Earth Friday night after nearly seven months aboard the Salyut-7 orbital research station, ending history's longest space flight, Tass reported.

Moscow Radio said the Soyuz T-7 descent module landed in the "designated area" in Kazakhstan, a Soviet republic in central Asia. A medical checkup on landing showed the cosmonauts were "feeling well," the report said.

Colonel Berezovoy and Mr. Lebedev, an engineer, spent 211 days in space, exceeding by almost a month the 185-day space endurance record set in 1980 by their countrymen Leonid Popov and Valery Ryumin.

Nobel Winner Calls for New Award

OSLO (UPI) — The Nobel Peace Prize should be awarded solely for work in disarmament and a new award should be created for human rights, said the Mexican diplomat, Alfonso Garcia Robles, Friday in accepting the 1982 award with the Swedish anti-nuclear campaigner, Alva Myrdal.

Mr. Garcia Robles, who was cited as the driving force behind the treaty declaring Latin America a nuclear-free zone, told the Norwegian Nobel Committee that the peace prize was too seldom awarded for disarmament efforts. He stressed that he implied no criticism of previous peace prize recipients.

Mr. Garcia Robles, who is his country's chief delegate to the United Nations, said the new award should be for work in the field of human rights. Meanwhile in Stockholm it was International Human Rights Day and hundreds of demonstrators lined the streets as other Nobel winners arrived for the prize-awarding ceremonies.

Israel to Build Nuclear Power Plant

TEL AVIV (AP) — Energy Minister Yitzhak Mordechai said Thursday that Israel will start building a commercial nuclear power plant within a year, Israeli Radio reported. Israel already has a nuclear research reactor at Dimona.

The radio said that Mr. Mordechai made the disclosure following a meeting with Edward Teller, one of the members of the U.S. Manhattan Project that developed the world's first atomic bomb. Mr. Teller is touring Israel as a guest of Science Minister Yuval Neeman. A spokesman for Mr. Neeman said Sunday that Mr. Teller is advising Israel on the development of nuclear power reactors.

Last March, the Energy Ministry approved the construction of a \$180-million experimental nuclear reactor by private American investors. It was not clear from the radio report whether the two projects were related.

For the Record

HELSINKI (AP) — Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov of the Soviet Union and President Mounu Kolvisio of Finland completed official talks Friday with a review of the international situation. Foreign Ministry sources said.

PARIS (Reuters) — The mother and sister of the dissident Cuban poet, Armando Valladares, who spent 22 years in a Cuban jail, arrived Friday in Paris after President Fidel Castro decided to permit them to leave the country.

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House Report Shows Soviet Bid to Influence Nuclear Freeze Drive

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A report issued by the House Select Committee on Intelligence has presented evidence that the Soviet Union has tried to influence the American nuclear freeze movement, but the report does not appear to support President Ronald Reagan's assertion that foreign agents were "manipulating" the movement.

Representative Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts, chairman of the House panel, stated in a news release accompanying the report Thursday that the report shows that the "Soviet Union utilizes considerable amounts of time, money and manpower attempting, both covertly and overtly, to influence individuals, organizations, and events in the United States and around the world."

But after reviewing the report, Mr. Boland said he had concluded that "Soviet agents have had no significant influence on the nuclear freeze movement."

"The bottom line is that the hearings provide no evidence that the Soviets direct, manage or manipulate the nuclear freeze movement," he said.

The report summarizes hearings held in July at which senior officials from the Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation testified about Soviet clandestine efforts to influence events and public opinion overseas.

Representative C.W. Bill Young, Republican of Florida, a member of the committee, said Thursday that the hearings had not focused on the nuclear freeze movement. "Thus, he said, it was not surprising that no conclusions about the success of Soviet infiltration in the movement had been drawn."

In testimony, John McMahon, deputy director of the CIA, said the Soviet Union has had a very extensive effort to promote opposition in Western Europe to the deployment there of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

"We do have good evidence that the Soviets have sought to exploit and manipulate the movement, and we believe that the Soviet covert support has enabled it to grow beyond its own capabilities," Mr. McMahon concluded.

However, the FBI does not come to similar conclusions about the impact of Soviet efforts to influence the American freeze campaign.

Edward J. O'Malley, assistant director of intelligence for the FBI, asserted that Soviet front groups, which it identifies as the U.S. Peace Council, the World Peace Council and Communist Party of the United States, were "actively involved in the planning and implementation of the June 12 demonstration in New York," which attracted more than 500,000 people.

But Mr. O'Malley added: "I would not attribute the large turnout at this demonstration, to efforts by those groups."

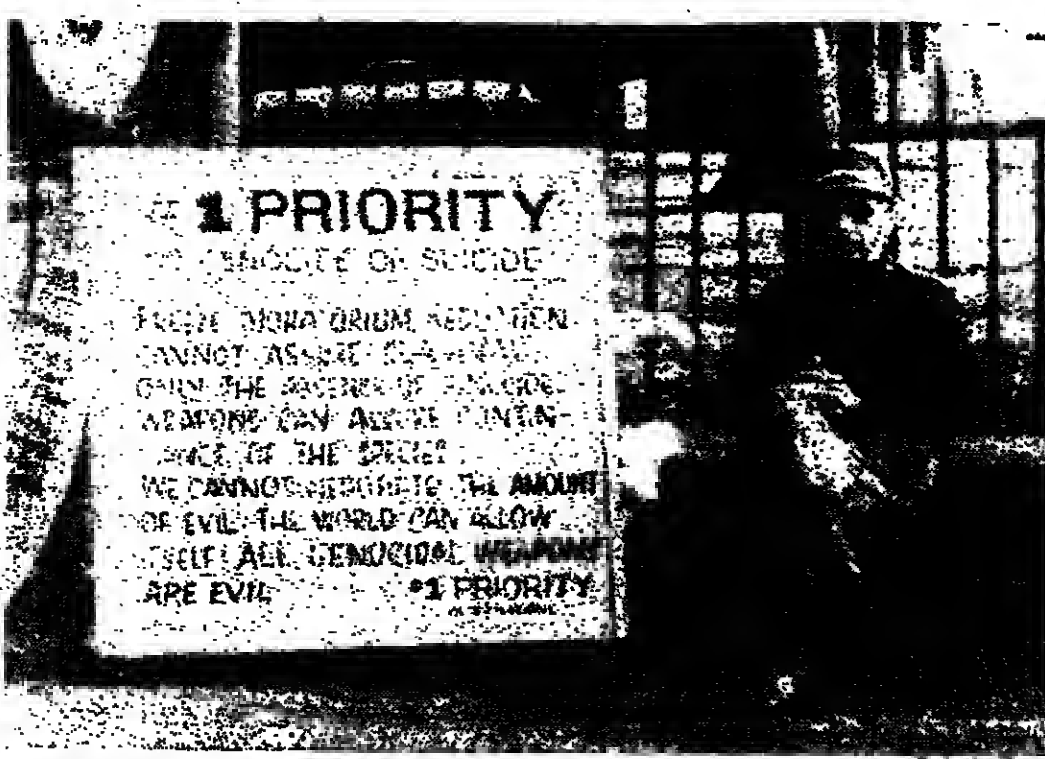
The FBI concluded: "We do not see Soviet active measures in the United States as having a significant impact on U.S. decision makers."

Mr. Reagan stirred concerns about foreign involvement in the freeze movement when he said while campaigning in October that foreign agents were "manipulating" innocent people who urge the United States and Soviet Union to negotiate a bilateral, verifiable freeze on the production, testing, and deployment of nuclear weapons.

After the election last month, Mr. Reagan reiterated that assertion and said there was "plenty of evidence" of such foreign involvement, which he could not discuss.

The next day, a White House spokesman said that the House Intelligence Committee was preparing to release a report that would document Mr. Reagan's charges.

The report provides some evidence for Soviet involvement, but it does not come to any conclusion about the impact of that involvement.



Norman D. Mayer, who was killed by the police at the Washington Monument, is shown protesting at the White House on Oct. 30. The photo was taken by a Washington student, Nancy Shla.

At Reagan's Gate, the Causes Vary

By Lynn Rosellini
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — On Wednesday, a group supporting the Equal Rights Amendment usually demonstrates at the western end of the sidewalk outside the White House. But a nuclear freeze group occupies the eastern end.

At other times, a woman with a sack on her head, wearing a sandwich board covered with pictures of herself, marches up and down the sidewalk. No one is sure what she wants.

"They're always out there," said a Secret Service agent, warning himself in a guard booth.

Ten people have tried to scale the White House fence in the last year, according to the Secret Service. But mostly, the protesters are peaceful, with the most demonstrative among them occasionally handcuffing themselves to the wrought-iron fence.

Until Wednesday, Norman D.

Mayer had been one of the regular demonstrators who came to the White House from around the country to lodge their protests against the backdrop of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Among the demonstrators Thursday, there was a feeling that his fatal protest at the base of the Washington Monument was not entirely in vain.

"It was the greatest thing I ever saw," said William Thomas, referring to the exploits of Mr. Mayer, who was shot to death by the police Wednesday evening after threatening to blow up the monument as a protest against nuclear weapons. Mr. Mayer's success, as Mr. Thomas saw it, was in getting what all of the daily protesters in front of the White House want: visibility for their causes.

"For 36 days this fall he came out here with his signs," said Mr. Thomas, who, like Mr. Mayer, has been a fixture on the sidewalk in front of the White House. "But then he said there was no point to it, no one was listening to him, that he was going to think of something else."

my husband & children from Bulgaria. Please!"

Ludmila Gabrovskaya, a structural engineer from Baltimore, said the Bulgarian government had refused to allow her husband and two sons to join her in the United States. When her appeals to the State Department and congressmen produced no results, she came to the White House.

"I saw many people with different signs here," she said. So Mrs. Gabrovskaya arrived at the White House at 9 A.M. and planned to sleep overnight in her car.

Nearby was Concepcion Picciotto, who came from New York City 16 months ago to keep a 24-hour anti-nuclear vigil. Miss Picciotto said she read that President Ronald Reagan looks out a window to Pennsylvania Avenue every morning.

"So he must see us," she said hopefully. "And once, Mrs. Reagan came out on the lawn to sleep overnight in a tree. I shouted, 'Mrs. Reagan, please listen to the protesters.' But she was so busy and she seemed frightened. She hurried back to the house."

In the biting wind, only three protesters were out Thursday afternoon. One woman sat bundled against the chill with a sign that read: "People! Help me to bring

Pentagon Sets New Policy on Lie Detectors

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon says it plans to widen the use of lie detectors to combat espionage, while a law professor has charged that the real objective is to intimidate defense employees who might give out embarrassing information.

"Although the proposed policy changes admittedly would permit a greater use of the polygraph within defense, the effect of these changes is either as dramatic or pervasive as one might believe from the press coverage," Richard G. Stilwell, deputy under secretary of defense for policy and a retired army general, told the House Judiciary subcommittee on Thursday.

Mr. Stilwell said "a substantial expansion" of the use of lie detectors is likely only in those defense agencies doing intelligence work, conducting sensitive research or involved with operations requiring "compartmented" access, such as the Iranian rescue mission in 1980.

He confirmed that the directive would empower Pentagon executives to ban people who refused to take lie detector tests from certain sensitive jobs and that employees holding special intelligence credentials would have to undergo such examinations to keep those clearances.

Outside of those special categories, people could refuse to take polygraphs without penalty, Mr. Stilwell said. "It is not our desire to clamp down on leaders" that motivated the directive authorizing wider use of the detectors, he said; the aim is to provide "greater assurance" that defense employees in sensitive positions "are not spying for a hostile government."

Henry E. Catto Jr., a Pentagon spokesman, said that wider use of polygraphs was considered because "we want to discourage people with hidden agendas" from leaking information "outside the democratic process."

Reagan Seeks 274 New Judgeships

By Jim Marin
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the waning days of the lame-duck Congress, the Reagan administration is trying to win approval of a plan to create 274 new federal judgeships. It would be the largest single increase in the judiciary in U.S. history and a patronage bonanza for the administration.

The effort has put the administration at odds with Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

Justice Burger, acting as spokesman for the federal judiciary, sent a letter Tuesday to the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, telling him that creation of the new judgeships would be "a gross misallocation of judicial resources and public funds."

It has been learned that the chief justice also told Deputy Attorney General Edward C. Schmitt last September that he might go on national television to attack the proposal as misuse of the taxpayers' money.

Administration officials reject the assertion that the proposal is too costly.

The administration's proposal is part of a measure to restructure of the nation's bankruptcy courts. Of the 274 new judges, 227 would be

assigned at first to newly created bankruptcy divisions of the U.S. district courts. They would have life tenure and be paid \$70,300 a year just as other district judges are.

However, under the administration proposal, the 227 judges could also be assigned to help out with any other federal court proceedings from criminal trials to civil suits and civil rights cases.

"Many of these judges could be conservative," business-oriented judges appointed by President Reagan," said Richard E. Velde, chief counsel to the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Courts. "The Democrats seem to feel that only liberal Carter appointees should handle these cases."

Until now, the largest single increase in the federal judiciary was made in 1978, when a Democratic Congress gave President Jimmy Carter authority to fill 152 new federal judgeships.

Mr. Velde, an aide to Senator Robert J. Dole, the Republican of Kansas who is sponsoring the measure, said that 43 percent of all sitting federal judges are Carter appointees.

Administration officials pointed out that the 227 new federal judges to be assigned to bankruptcy cases are merely replacements for the 220 full-time and seven part-time

judges now assigned to the bankruptcy courts under the current system.

The current bankruptcy judges, however, do not have life tenure and cannot be assigned to other federal cases. Under the administration's plan, the current bankruptcy judges would not be guaranteed new life-tenured federal judgeships. President Ronald Reagan will make all the new appointments.

The other 47 new judges in the new proposal would be ordinary federal district and appeals court judges. "Administration officials say both judicial and congressional authorities agree that these other new judgeships are needed to handle increasing case loads."

"The economic climate is cyclical," said Jonathan C. Rose, the Justice Department's assistant attorney general for legal policy. "You want the ability to be able to assign these [227] new judges to other work if they don't have enough bankruptcy work to do."

The Supreme Court ruled last June that the current bankruptcy system was unconstitutional because judges in it were wielding power that only district judges had. The high court set a deadline of Dec. 24 for Congress to create a new bankruptcy system.

Ex-Prosecutor Leon Jaworski Dies

New York Times Service

HOUSTON — Leon Jaworski, 77, a prominent Houston lawyer who became famous as a special prosecutor in the Watergate case, died Thursday at his ranch near Wimberly, Texas.

According to partners at the Houston law firm of Fulbright & Jaworski, Mr. Jaworski died while working on a field at his ranch about 35 miles (56 kilometers) southwest of Austin. They said Mr. Jaworski had been suffering from cancer of the pancreas since February but that this condition appeared to be under control.

In his long legal career, Mr. Jaworski served as a prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials of Nazi war criminals, built a prosperous law practice in Houston, served as president of the American Bar Association and was counsel to the House committee that investigated the relationships of members of Congress with a South Korean rice broker, Jeonnam Park.

And for 12 months starting in November 1973, Mr. Jaworski was the second of three special prosecutors assigned with trying to unravel the tangle of the Watergate affair. He was preceded in that role by Archibald Cox and succeeded by Henry S. Ruth Jr. three months after President Richard M. Nixon resigned.

Under Mr. Jaworski's leadership, the Special Prosecution Force was able to present a case to the Supreme Court that led the justices to order the surrender of 64 tape recordings of Oval Office conversations.

It was the content of these tapes, implicating the president and several of his closest aides in a cover-up of the June 1972 break-in at Democratic Party headquarters in the Watergate complex in Washington, that forced the resignation of Mr. Nixon in August 1974.

Mr. Jaworski succeeded Mr. Cox, who had been dismissed as special prosecutor by Mr. Nixon less than two weeks earlier. Mr. Jaworski's involvement began with

a telephone call from Alexander M. Haig Jr., then Mr. Nixon's chief of staff, asking him to take the job. After much hesitation, and despite pervasive doubts about the degree of independence he would be allowed, Mr. Jaworski wrote later, he accepted the post, with a caveat:

"I've taken a public position since this affair started that it should be very thoroughly investigated and publicized," he told Mr. Haig. "And I feel that every person criminally involved should be prosecuted. If I take this job, I'm going to work that way."

He wrote in his account, "The Right and the Power," published in 1976, that "I had expected to find all sort of wrongdoing by his aides, conduct unbecoming and even criminal, but it had never occurred to me that the president was in the driver's seat."

In April 1974, he petitioned Federal District Judge John J. Sirica to subpoena the tapes of 64 presidential conversations that the White House had failed to produce earlier.

Judge Sirica, who authorized the subpoena, refused on May 20 to quash it and ordered the tapes to be produced by May 31. He also said that Mr. Nixon had tried to "abridge" the special prosecutor's independence.

A few days later, Mr. Jaworski charged that the president was making a "farce" of the Watergate task force and undercutting his status as an independent prosecutor.

Then, on May 24, Mr. Jaworski asked the Supreme Court to rule on his subpoena for the 64 tapes. On July 8, he went to court.

Mr. Jaworski later outlined what he felt to be the "heart of our argument." It was, he said, the question of "who is to be the arbiter of what the Constitution says."

tion means what he says it does, and that there is no one, not even the Supreme Court, to tell him otherwise."

On July 24, the court ruled unanimously that the special prosecutor did have the right to sue the president and that the subpoena was justified. The court also reaffirmed its right to "say what the law is" — that is, to be the final interpreter of the Constitution.

On July 27, the House Judiciary Committee voted the first article of impeachment, charging Mr. Nixon with obstruction of justice. Two days later it voted a second article, charging him with misuse of power. And the next day a third article, charging failure to comply with subpoenas, was adopted.

"But, Mr. Jaworski wrote, 'the finishing blow was soon to come; the tapes would do him in.'"

The tapes of the Oval Office conversations — in particular the recordings of conversations held only a few days after the Watergate break-in, proving that Mr. Nixon knew of the cover-up — were "the end of a nightmare" for him, Mr. Jaworski said.

On Aug. 8, Mr. Nixon announced that he was resigning.

Franciscan Dies In Czech Prison

The Associated Press

BONN — Jan Barta, 62, a Franciscan friar found guilty by a Czechoslovak court of saying an illegal Mass in a private house, has died in prison from the effects of a heart attack.

The Bonn-based Franciscan Central Mission said Czechoslovak authorities had rejected an application by the critically ill priest to be released. The appeal had been supported by prominent Austrian and West German politicians.

Barta was initially sentenced to 18 months in prison by a court in Liberec, Czechoslovakia, in April this year.

U.S. States Face Budgetary Crises

Recession Is Taking Its Toll, Even in Affluent Areas

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Minnesota legislators were meeting in emergency session Friday to decide whether they will raise taxes or allow 35,000 public employees to be laid off, hundreds of schools to be shut down and hospital staffs to be sharply reduced.

"This is not a threat," said Governor Al Quie, a Republican, who explained that the cutbacks will occur next Tuesday unless the legislature raises taxes. "It's the most irresponsible thing I could possibly do, but I am obligated by law to balance the budget."

Eight other governors also have called their legislatures into special session over the next few weeks to struggle with big budget deficits caused by the prolonged recession, which has swelled unemployment rolls and reduced tax revenue. Twenty-seven states have cut their budgets since July and eight others are considering cutbacks.

The other states holding special sessions are Utah, Louisiana, Kentucky, Nebraska, Indiana, New York, Mississippi and California. Indiana is moving to raise its sales and income taxes. Nebraska has cut hospital staffs, speeded up tax collections and raised the levy on local businesses. California borrowed \$400 million from the Bank of America to help offset a billion-dollar deficit.

And for the first time, Texas and four other states have been forced to borrow from Washington to pay unemployment benefits because their own unemployment funds have gone broke.

Nowhere is the impact more visible than in Minnesota, where legislators already have cut spending and raised taxes twice this year and still are facing a \$132-million deficit.

Despite Governor Quie's warnings, the Democratic legislature rejected a bail-out plan earlier this week that would have raised an income tax surcharge from 7 to 10 percent, boosted the sales tax from 5 to 6 percent, cut employee salaries by 2.5 percent and slapped a new tax on long-distance telephone calls.

The lawmakers were voting on a similar tax package Friday, which they have set as their final deadline.

When state aid was cut in February, for example, the city of Saint Paul had to lay off about 100

police and firemen. City officials said further reductions would mean still more layoffs and the immediate closing of some of the city's schools.

The recession also is taking its toll in affluent areas. Two years ago, Louisiana was awash in oil revenues and trying to parcel out a \$500-million budget surplus. The legislature built new highways, cut the income tax in half and made sure anyone owning a house worth less than \$75,000 did not have to pay property taxes.

Now, however, depressed oil prices have choked off the energy revenues, unemployment has topped 10 percent and the state budget is \$150 million in the red. Budget Director Ralph Perlman said the state has cut spending more than 4 percent by eliminating

what he called "giveaways," such as aid to charities that work with the handicapped.

In addition, Louisiana is borrowing from the U.S. government for the first time to keep paying jobless benefits, which can reach \$205 a week for 38 weeks. "We can't afford the same services as when we had the big oil windfalls," said state Senator Tommy Hudson.

Post-election politics have muddied the picture in several states. In Indiana, Governor Robert D. Orr, a Republican, asked for hefty tax increases this past week to make up a \$452-million shortfall. "The recovery which experts told us to expect did not come," said Governor Orr, warning of major layoffs and "devastating cuts" in aid to education.

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Problems Growing for French Military

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — The extraordinary charmed life of the French military establishment appears to be coming to an end in a debate on finance, manpower and strategy that could affect France's allies.

What is dying is the 28-year-old system under which the military and the government always got what they wanted in terms of men and equipment and France's battle strategy went unchallenged. There was no public debate on the military in the sense that it exists in the United States or West Germany, and the opinion polls showed that there was no special concern about nuclear deterrence or military budgets.

Nothing has suddenly happened to stir a debate from the ground

up. For most people in France the army is still a symbol of French independence, and France's nuclear weapons are its ticket to consideration in discussions of the global balance of power.

But many things inside the military establishment have gone awry all at once, and the country this week has watched the novelty of

NEWS ANALYSIS

the army, air force and navy chiefs of staff warning, in leaked documents, that planned government cuts would basically alter the military.

Because the discussion is so unfamiliar here, most of the noise accompanying the warnings has been in the more comfortable area of political small change: who leaked what and to what extent the disclo-

tures were a machination against the Socialist government.

The basic fact, however, was not easy to obscure. There will be significant reductions in manpower; units will be reorganized. France will not be able to continue developing both its nuclear and conventional forces and a kind of military debate will become part of French political life.

Two problems have developed to end the simple life. One involves the lack of money and the other the operational and strategic decisions that must be made to deal with what the French regard as a changing political environment in Europe.

The Socialist government, after increasing military spending in its first year in power, finds itself unable to provide the money needed to develop both nuclear and conventional forces into the 1990s.

The choice was simple. "The only real means of discussion is nuclear," said Claude Cheysson, the minister for external relations, while acknowledging that the conventional forces would have to suffer.

This approach not only makes for sour generals but also raises the question of whether the French armed forces, particularly the air force, would be much reduced for anything except nuclear missions if the cuts outlined by the generals were made.

This favoring of the nuclear at the expense of the conventional causes discomfort for another reason that is likely to attract considerable attention over the next years. While French military planning will be emphasizing nuclear arms, NATO's efforts are pointed toward developing conventional weapons of such advanced technology that the nuclear riposte would be less pressing in the event of a Soviet attack in Europe.

The government appears to be taking a risk in assuming that French public opinion will remain immune to the nuclear fears of the rest of Europe and that advances in methods of hunting missile-launching submarines such as France possesses will not make the French atomic force insignificant.

Shrinking financial resources do not necessarily change the French nuclear doctrine of maintaining the ability to deliver enough of a blow to an aggressor's cities to stop him from attacking France. But the changing French perception of how politics are developing in Europe suggests changes in strategy that run parallel to those related to a reduction in the amount of money available.

The almost overwhelming private concern of French strategists now is the possibility of a neutralized or quasi-neutralized West Germany that could no longer be counted on as a buffer between France and the Warsaw Pact nations. The result is a series of attempts to bind West Germany to France and Western Europe through increased military cooperation.

The difficulty — and the debate will be hard to keep from the public — is that France cannot increase West German confidence while refusing to say at what point French forces would try to repulse an attack on West Germany. Many of the current changes in French tactics, involving the creation of an air-mobile, anti-tank force, deployment of longer-range battlefield nuclear devices that could reach attacking Warsaw Pact forces in East Germany, and the country's reported neutron weapon development, suggest that France is now willing to fight a "forward battle."

But this would be a break in the tradition set by the Gaullists that the French Army's duty is to defend the homeland. For the government, the political difficulties of enunciating such a shift would be enormous.



Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani, center, presenting his program Friday to the Italian Senate. He is flanked by Defense Minister Lello Lagoria, left, and Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni.

Fanfani, Unveiling Coalition Policy, Reaffirms Commitment on Missiles

The Associated Press

ROME — Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani, introducing his new government's program to Italy's parliament Friday, reaffirmed his nation's commitment to accept NATO missiles, but called for reduced military spending.

Mr. Fanfani, 74, a Christian Democrat, also said his party's coalition with the Socialists, Liberals and Social Democrats wants to cut government spending and promote new jobs through construction projects.

The 28-page address, which was handed to the Chamber of Deputies after Mr. Fanfani spoke before the Senate, is to be the basis of a confidence vote expected Saturday in the upper house and next week in the lower chamber.

Although the Republican Party of the previous prime minister, Giovanni Spadolini, said it would abstain from the vote, Mr. Fanfani's coalition is expected to win easily because it controls 53 percent of the parliamentary seats.

Mr. Fanfani, a former Senate president who is heading his fifth government, was asked by President Sandro Pertini to form Italy's 43rd postwar government after Mr. Spadolini's five-party coalition collapsed in November.

The prime minister said his government "reaffirms the dual decision of December 1979."

He was referring to Italy's acceptance of 112 of the 572 new U.S.-built cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles on the condition that negotiations begin between the United States and the Soviet Union on nuclear arms reductions.

Mr. Fanfani said he also continued to support President Ronald

Reagan's so-called zero option plan, under which NATO would not install the new missiles in five European countries if the Soviet Union dismantles its SS-20 nuclear missiles.

The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, is to visit Italy Saturday as part of a European tour to promote the president's plan.

More than 5,000 young people staged a peaceful protest against the missiles Friday in central Rome. The demonstration was part of a march that began in Milan and is in end in Corridonia, Sicily, where some of the missiles are to be installed.

On other foreign policy issues, Mr. Fanfani renewed Italy's support for the entry of Portugal and Spain into the European Community.

To battle Italy's projected 1982 budget deficit of 70 trillion lire

(\$50 billion), he proposed a one-time income tax that would bring in 7 trillion lire next year.

He also called for a reduction in government spending for health, education and defense and said workers would have to contribute a larger share to the state health insurance program.

Mr. Fanfani said labor and business must reduce wage increases to help bring Italy's 17.2 percent inflation rate down to 13 percent next year.

Contracts for government state and industry employees expired last January and negotiations have been bogged down over automatic pay increases based on inflation and other economic factors.

To stimulate the economy and help reduce Italy's 9.2 percent unemployment rate, Mr. Fanfani proposed a government program to aid new housing construction.

Greece Announces Electoral Reform; Minority Parties Expected to Benefit

Reuters

ATHENS — Greece's Socialist government has announced plans to change the country's electoral system in a way that could greatly benefit minority groups, including the pro-Moscow Communist Party.

Interior Minister George Yenni-matas said Thursday that the government will carry out campaign promises to abolish the present system under which, it says, large parties are overrepresented in Parliament.

In the elections of October 1981, which brought the Socialists to

power, the Communists got only 13 seats in the 300-seat Parliament despite the fact that they received 11 percent of the vote.

Commentators have predicted a vastly increased Communist presence in Parliament if the next national elections are held under the wholly proportional voting system promised by the Socialists.

Under the current system, 300 parliamentary seats are allotted on a proportional basis while the remaining 100 are distributed among the parties that get more than 17 percent of the vote.

Bonn Votes Financial Aid For Turkey

Despite Move by EC To Continue Its Ban

Reuters

BONN — West Germany will grant 413.5 million Deutsche marks (\$165 million) of aid to Turkey, despite a European Community ban on financial help to the military government in Ankara.

A Bundestag spokesman said Friday that the All-Party Parliamentary Budgetary Committee approved the aid late Thursday.

The move followed the European Commission's decision Wednesday not to resume aid to Turkey because of alleged violations of human rights. Bonn froze its aid to Ankara after the 1980 military takeover and promised to resume help only after Turkey showed signs of returning to democracy.

Opposition Social Democrats, members of the Bundestag committee voted against the main elements of the package — defense aid worth 130 million Deutsche marks and supplementary help of 265 million marks.

They argued that Ankara was continuing to suppress democratic organizations and to violate basic human rights.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher told Hürriyet, Turkey's foreign minister, in Brussels Friday that Bonn expected Turkey to make progress toward democracy. A Foreign Ministry statement said the two men discussed the release of aid, but it gave no further details.

However, a ministry spokesman denied that there was any conflict between Bonn's decision and the EC's continuing ban.

"I see no difference here, because our aims are the same," he said. "We want to help restore democracy by encouragement and the community decision is based on an intention of exerting pressure. Everybody has his own methods."

Government sources said that Bonn's decision to release aid was not based primarily on Ankara's human rights record, but that it reflected a general aversion to economic sanctions.

Enver to Visit Asia

President Kenan Evren of Turkey will travel to China Sunday at the start of a five-nation tour of Asia aimed at strengthening bilateral ties in the region, Reuters reported from Ankara.

In his first foreign trip since being elected president in a national referendum on a new constitution last month, General Evren will spend four days in China, three in Indonesia, three in South Korea, two in Bangladesh and one in Pakistan before returning home on Dec. 26.

Order Barring 2 Sinn Fein Leaders From London Embarrasses U.K.

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

LONDON — Once again, Northern Ireland and the violence that scars daily life there has seriously embarrassed a British government and heightened the sense of national unity.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who stresses at every opportunity that Northern Ireland is an integral part of the United Kingdom, with citizens sharing all the rights and responsibilities of other Britons, had hoped that the new Ulster parliament would put the province on the road to local self-government.

Now she finds herself in the position of having forbidden members of that parliament to travel to London, the capital of the country of which they are said to be full-fledged citizens.

"It is a cursed place," one minister said Thursday. "No matter what we do there, it turns out to be another calamity."

The latest problem began 10 days ago, when Kenneth Livingstone, the leader of the Greater London Council, the city government, invited two leaders of Sinn Fein, the political arm of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, to visit him here. There was a storm of protest, but Mr. Livingstone, a combative Labor Party leftist, stood firm.

"We cannot continue," Mr. Livingstone said, "with the absolute hopelessness of going on like this year after year with one horrifying

both after another either in Ireland or in London. The government has to try to find some way of bringing the conflict to an end.

To continue to refuse to talk to these groups just prolongs it." The visit was in have taken place next week. But on Monday night a bomb went off in a discotheque in Ballykelly, near Londonderry, killing 16 persons, including 11 British soldiers. Responsibility for the attack was taken by the Irish National Liberation Army, an offshoot of the IRA.

The attack brought to 2,264 the number of people killed in Ulster-related violence since 1970 and because of the number of victims produced an unusually intense political reaction.

As a result, the Home secretary, William Whitelaw, decided Wednesday to ban the visit here of the two Sinn Fein leaders, Gerry Adams and Daniel Morrison. Acting with the approval of Mrs.

Banned Turkish Paper Resumes Publication

ANKARA — Gunaydin, the Istanbul daily and one of Turkey's largest newspapers, reappeared on newstands Friday after being closed for eight days by the nation's military rulers.

Publishing sources believe the paper was shut because of a recent front page story reporting, under a banner headline, that French imports had been banned in Turkey.

Thatcher, he issued orders on the basis of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, which empowers him to exclude anyone who "is or has been concerned, whether in Great Britain or elsewhere, in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism."

Mr. Morrison was quick to point out the anomaly involved. He said it was "nonsense" for Britain to bar people that it maintained belonged in the same country.

Several politicians of all parties said Mr. Whitelaw had acted correctly, given advice from the police that the visit "would have furthered the ends of terrorism." But some of them also said privately that Sinn Fein had been handed a propaganda victory.

Northern Ireland's Protestant politicians, foes of the IRA, were outraged for a different reason. Harold McCusker, the Unionist member of Parliament for Armagh, denounced the government's action as "breath-taking hypocrisy." He asked why, if Mr. Adams and Mr. Morrison were a threat to safety in London, they were allowed to "walk the streets of Belfast with impunity."

Michael Foot, the leader of the Labor opposition, who had tried to persuade Mr. Livingstone to cancel the visit before the Ballykelly bombing, backed Mr. Whitelaw's decision.

In a statement, Mr. Livingstone asked: "If, as the government claims, the Sinn Fein representatives are involved in terrorism, why haven't they been arrested?"

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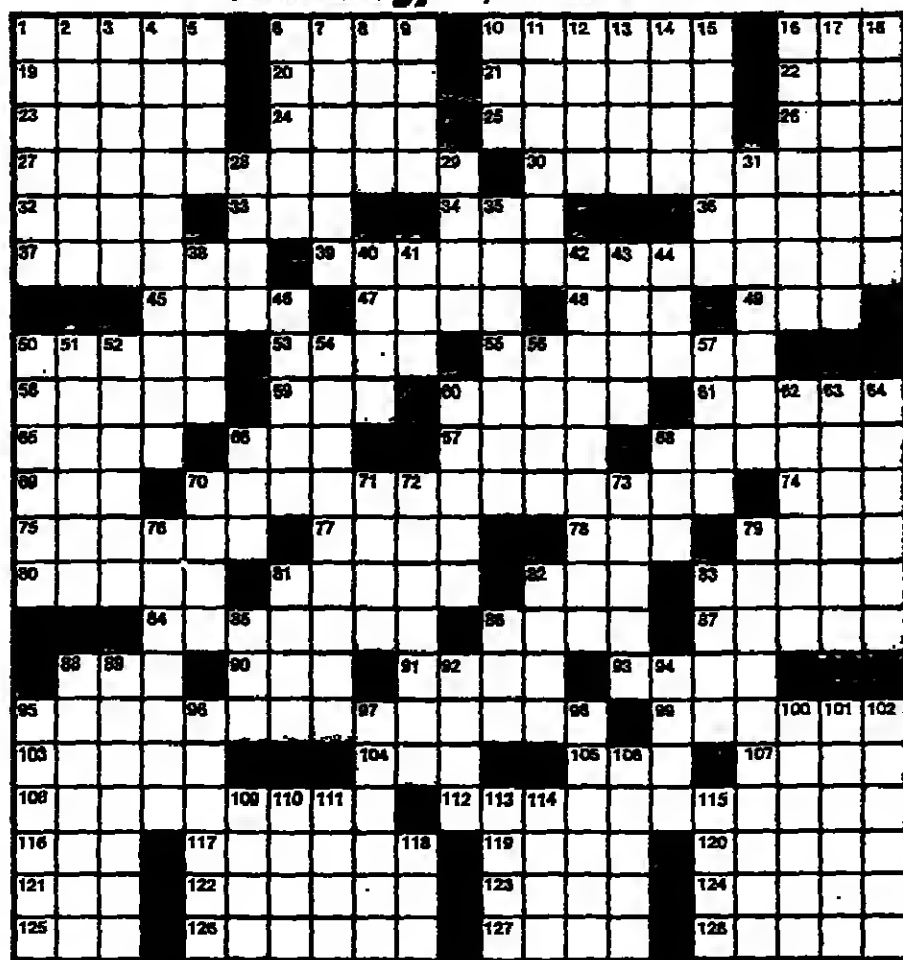
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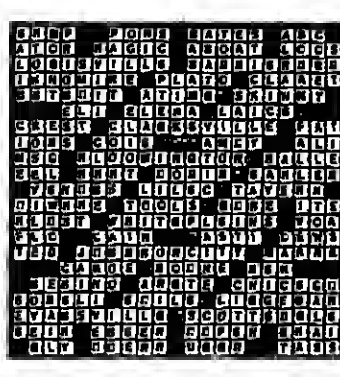
Ornithology By Bert Rosenfield



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16 It serves the jelly
19 Animate
20 Fifty-fale
21 Branches
22 One-time
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24 Tournament of
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27 "Die"
28 CARDINAL
29 Uncivil
30 courtroom
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32 Whiskey
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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



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	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.
ALABAMA	74	64	15	0.00
ALASKA	74	64	15	0.00
AMSTERDAM	10	8	4	0.00
ANKARA	10	8	4	0.00
ANTWERP	10	8	4	0.00
APRIL	10	8	4	0.00
ATLANTA	10	8	4	0.00
AUCKLAND	10	8	4	0.00
BANGKOK	10	8	4	0.00
BELGIUM	10	8	4	0.00
BERLIN	10	8	4	0.00
BIRMINGHAM	10	8	4	0.00
BOSTON	10	8	4	0.00
BRAZILIA	10	8	4	0.00
BUDAPEST	10	8	4	0.00
BURBANK	10	8	4	0.00
BURKINABE	10	8	4	0.00
CAIRO	10	8	4	0.00
CALCUTTA	10	8	4	0.00
CASABLANCA	10	8	4	0.00
CHICAGO	10	8	4	0.00
COPENHAGEN	10	8	4	0.00
COSTA MESA	10	8	4	0.00
DALLAS	10	8	4	0.00
DUBLIN	10	8	4	0.00
EDINBURGH	10	8	4	0.00
FLORENCE	10	8	4	0.00
FRANKFURT	10	8	4	0.00
GENEVA	10	8	4	0.00
HARARE	10	8	4	0.00
HELSINKI	10	8	4	0.00
HONG KONG	10	8	4	0.00
HOUSTON	10	8	4	0.00
ISTANBUL	10	8	4	0.00
JERUSALEM	10	8	4	0.00
LAS PALMAS	10	8	4	0.00
LIMA	10	8	4	0.00
LONDON	10	8	4	0.00

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

BOOKS

BURTON AND SPEKE

By William Harrison. 420 pp. \$17.95.
St. Martin's/Marek, 175 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Dennis Drabell

THE WORD tragedy has been revised downward until it means any profound, pointless loss — the valdicator killed by a drunken driver. One of William Harrison's achievements in this sure-handed historical novel is to remind us that tragedy has a stricter meaning that centers on the interaction between chance and the abysses in human character. The protagonists of this proper tragedy are two British explorers of Africa, Richard Francis Burton and John Hanning Speke.

In the annals of exploration, few colleagues have been so mismatched. The mercurial Burton was a swarthy Irish upstart, a preternaturally gifted linguist, a fine writer, a self-assured leader who knew when to browbeat a man and when to butter him up, a bear for sex. The saturnine Speke was a dyslexic blond aristocrat who read and wrote with difficulty, a crack shot, a sexually repressed Victorian, a tormented bundle of self-doubt and ambition. Ambitiousness, in fact, may have been the only significant trait the men had in common.

Like the myths of Greek tragedy, the story told in "Burton and Speke" is well-known. In June of 1857 the explorers set out to discover the source of the White Nile. A year later Burton is generally debilitated and afflicted with an ulcerated tongue. Speke pushes up without him. Speke comes upon a great lake west of Mount Kenya, concludes that this is the source and names it Victoria. But he can muster few supporting facts upon his return, and Burton is skeptical. While he stays behind to recuperate, Speke sails for England. The agreement is that Speke won't present his finding to the Royal Geographical Society until Burton, the expedition's leader, rejoins him.

Four hours after reaching London, Speke goes to see Sir Roderick Murchison, president of the society. Not content to announce the discovery and claim it as his alone, Speke slanders Burton, implying that lassitude, rather than physical illness, kept him from sharing the burden of discovery.

Speke is lionized, the repatriated Burton all but forgotten. Though depressed, Burton is reluctant to cause a ruckus. But he writes convincing rebuttals of Speke's position. (Burton's candidate for the Nile's source is Lake Tanganyika, about 200 miles southwest of Victoria.) Speke leads another expedition — says Burton — to confirm his intuition but again fails to bring back hard information.

Dr. David Livingstone, the beloved dean of African exploration, sides with Burton. Others join the attack, and Speke's kudos deflate. He feels compelled to answer Burton at one of those grand public debates the Victorians loved so well, and the stage is set for the tragic climax (which I'll withhold so as not to be a spoiler).

So much is fact — at least as reported in such standard works as Alan Moorehead's "The White Nile" and Fawn Brodie's biography of Burton. "The Devil Drives." But Speke's motivation has always been murky: Brodie wrote of him, "Of all the great explorers, none was more enigmatic and less given to self-revelation." Harrison's treatment of this material has it that Speke was bisexual and strongly attracted to Burton. (The author may have uncovered new evidence to justify this surmise: one of his acknowledgments is to a collateral descendant of Speke.) Harrison's Speke abhors his sexuality — he calls it his

"curse" — and limits his activities to lavender-light districts.

He also projects his preference onto Burton. Though one has the feeling that Burton tried every sexual combination at least once and he did write a military report on male brothels in India, the man was a relentless womanizer. Nonetheless, during the interview at the Royal Society, Sir Roderick mentions the infamous report and asks, "Tell me in confidence. What do you know of his tastes?"

"Burton is a dark, dark man," Speke replies. "Take that as you want to!"

This interpretation of Speke is plausible and poignant. It accounts for his reticence and explains his obsession with Burton — even at the height of his triumph Speke's lectures were as much tirades against his former partner as re-creations of the great discovery. In his fantasies Speke is powerful enough to live an openly unorthodox life. In reality he is devastated by self-contempt and unable to face the man he has loved and betrayed.

Harrison's version of the Burton-Speke relationship also has an ironic intensity rarely found in contemporary fiction. As in classical tragedy, the reader is both disoriented by the characters' self-defeating actions and delivered from chaos by the fateful pattern they form. (There is even a temporal irony involved. Had Speke been born a hundred years later, he probably would have made peace with his sexuality, but there would have been no great blank spots on the globe left to chart.)

All that keeps "Burton and Speke" from being first-rate is its pedestrian style. Harrison, a veteran novelist and screenwriter, seldom writes a colorful sentence, and to get a sense of Africa's riotous physicality you have to turn to someone like Moorehead or Burton himself. What you won't find in Burton, though, is appreciation of the ultimate irony. He and Livingstone were off base about the Nile's source, and Speke was quite right.

Dennis Drabell, a Washington attorney, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

French Who's Who Catches Up to Vote

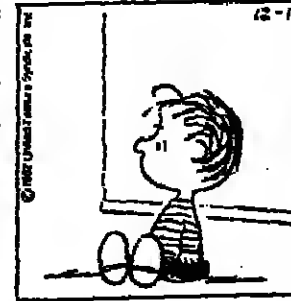
PARIS — The latest red-covered edition of Who's Who in France has a distinctly pink tinge inside, reflecting the Socialist takeover of power in 1981.

Many of the 1,009 fresh names in the bible of French privilege belong to flag-bearers of the new regime in government and parliament and at the head of the nationalized industries.

Since legislators, unlike mere social climbers, get in automatically, President Francois Mitterrand and Georges Marchais, the Communist Party leader have been included for years. They are now joined by a host of Socialist and Communist deputies and senators elected for the first time to form Mitterrand's majority. Their biographies sit alongside the more traditional Who's Who entries of the Court of Paris, pretender to the French throne, the aristocracy and the leaders of private industry.

The new edition contains 18,842 names. The editors estimate that 80 percent of the book has had to be revised. The editor, Jacques Le Bodo, said that entries for about 700 people previously included because of their position in politics had been removed.

PEANUTS



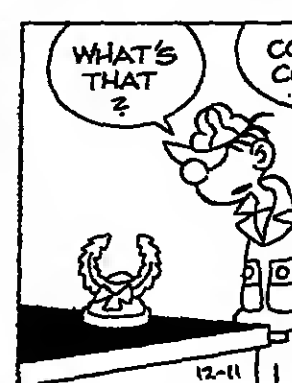
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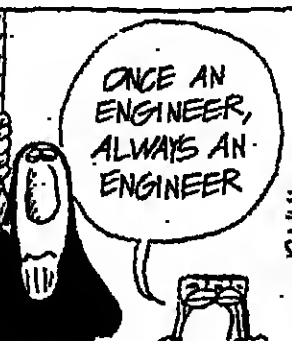
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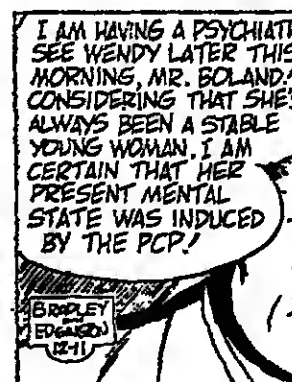
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LAQUI

PLUXED

TOBENN

MAY GO AROUND HUMMING.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CROUP ICING NIBBLE TALLOW

Answer: Can help to avoid friction—LUBRICATION

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Évangile, 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE

by Dennis the Menace

I HAVE TO TAKE A NAP NOW...MY MOM ALWAYS GETS TIRED AT THIS TIME OF DAY.

Japan's Farm Lobby Keeps Bar on U.S. Trade

By Tracy Dahlby
Washington Post Staff Writer

Smallholders Stymie Efforts to Lift Barriers to American Beef, Oranges

MIKAKI, Japan—Under the cloudless autumn skies of this rural community in central Japan, a cluster of small, hilly farms wedged between the country's Pacific coast and its mountainous spine, Masaki Takeshita says he is fighting a battle he cannot afford to lose against the United States.

At stake, according to Mr. Takeshita, 58, is the heavily mortgaged, two-and-a-half-acre plot that has been in his family for three generations. Here, Mr. Takeshita raises a small herd of beef cattle and grows mandarin oranges, the two cash crops that, in a good year, yield an income of \$15,000 and support his wife and two children.

"If big amounts of cheap American beef and oranges are allowed to flood into Japan," Mr. Takeshita says, "my whole life will simply be destroyed."

Mr. Takeshita, who is typical of many farmers in Japan's inefficient agricultural sector, was speaking of a mounting drive by U.S. trade officials for Japan to dismantle barriers to imports of beef, citrus fruits and other farm goods that protect local interests and keep lower-priced American commodities from freely competing in the market here.

Satoshi Nakane, a local co-op official, concedes that opening the country to more farm imports

would benefit the Japanese consumer. "But for the Japanese farmer, it's a matter of life and death," he says.

Agriculture, a sector in which Japan now enforces import curbs by quotas on 22 products, has emerged as one of the potentially most serious issues in the tense economic relations between the two countries.

The United States, burdened with huge trade deficits, sees the quota as symbolic of the closed nature of the Japanese market, which puts restraints on a broad range of imports. Washington has pressed Japan to act more quickly or face a protectionist backlash in Congress.

Senior Japanese officials argue that the American demands are hopelessly excessive because they ignore the realities of what is possible within the constraints of the country's political system, where farmers wield tremendous clout. Japan's 5-million full-time farmers make up only 9 percent of the country's labor force, but are organized under a powerful nationwide umbrella group that has vowed to block any moves toward trade liberalization.

The conservative Liberal Democratic Party, which has run the government here for 27 years, re-

lies heavily on the farm vote, and tampering with the prerogatives of the agriculture lobby is politically risky.

Reflecting those pressures, the latest round of talks on two-way farm trade abruptly broke off in Honolulu last month after Japanese negotiators rejected a U.S. call for Tokyo to eliminate import controls on beef and citrus fruit beginning in 1984. Instead, the Japanese reportedly have offered to cut import duties on other commodities, including papaya, that are of little importance to U.S. farmers.

Only about 15 percent of Japan, a string of volcanic islands, is fit for farming. Farmers here work small holdings. Government attempts to get farmers to sell their land to open the way for bigger, more efficient farms have met with stiff resistance, while productivity has fallen off.

In Mikaki, much of the farmers' ire is reserved for bureaucrats in Tokyo, who, the farmers complain, lack comprehensive policies for helping them in current difficulties.

According to senior officials and politicians here, it may take another decade before Tokyo can iron out the deeply rooted troubles in the country's farm sector to allow

the freer access for imports Washington now wants.

In the meantime, they suggest that tough U.S. bargaining tactics have whipped up a temper in Japanese politics that may delay further the glacial pace of achieving a consensus on any public issue that pits powerful interest groups against each other in Japan's strongly consensus-oriented society.

Fearing protectionist retaliation against Japanese industrial goods in the United States, the country's big-business establishment, a major source of financial support for the Liberal Democrats, has publicly endorsed the U.S. call for farm trade liberalization.

Leaders of *Zenbu*, the national farmers' organization, which is said to indirectly control the majority of votes in the countryside, have bitterly countered that the country's industrialists, with their torrent of goods to the United States, have been the chief culprit in Japan's troubled trade relations.

The Liberal Democrats recently passed a resolution through the Diet, or parliament, strongly opposing the freeing of trade in beef and citrus fruits.

Such public fanfare, however, sounds less convincing these days to farmers such as Mr. Takeshita, who is fearful that industry's support for liberalization may soften the party's resolve to defend agricultural interests.



China's top leader, Deng Xiaoping, bottom right, the Communist Party's secretary, Hu Yaobang, bottom left, and other deputies approving resolutions at the National People's Congress.

Parliament in Beijing Adjourns After Voting 5-Year Economic Plan

BEIJING—China's parliament, the National People's Congress, ended this year's session Friday by approving a five-year plan for 1981-85 designed to lay the basis for quadrupling economic output by the end of the century.

The session closed without the retirement of the de facto head of state, Marshal Ye Jianying, whom some political analysts had once thought likely to step down.

Marshal Ye, 85, and clearly very frail, is now not expected to retire until the next congress, due in May or June, when a Chinese president is to be appointed for the first time in 15 years.

Marshal Ye will continue to perform many of the functions of head of state in his role as chairman of the congress.

The restoration of the presidency, effectively abolished by Mao in 1968 as he fought to eliminate his rivals, was one of the major changes in a new constitution brought about by the Communist Party's top leader, Deng Xiaoping, and approved by the congress last Saturday.

Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang's long-overdue five-year plan, which provides for slow but steady growth up to 1985 to lay the foundations for faster growth later, was the other main development at the 15-day session.

When the congress was declared closed, over a dozen attendees moved on to the stage to help the older, frail members of the congress preside to their feet.

With Marshal Ye supported by two nurses, an army band played the national anthem to which, for the first time in years, the words were actually sung.

An original text was reintro-

duced last week to replace a 1978 version drawn up under the now disgraced former prime minister, Hua Guofeng, who had inserted references to "Mao Tsetung's banner," considered unfashionable by the present leadership.

Some political analysts said Marshal Ye was believed to oppose many of Mr. Deng's moderate reforms. They said he was allied closely to Mr. Hua, who was dropped from the ruling Politburo at the 12th party congress in September and who now rarely appears in public.

Friday's meeting was the final session for the 3,500 delegates to parliament appointed five years ago under Mr. Hua.

Saudis May Weigh Ties With Russia

RIYADH—Crown Prince Abdullah, the second most powerful man in the Saudi hierarchy, said in an interview published Thursday that his government sees "no harm" in considering "future forms of cooperation with any other country."

A well-placed Saudi source said Prince Abdullah was "hinting at a decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, although not at the present time. Prince Abdullah said: 'The kingdom sees no harm in considering any future forms of cooperation with any other country if it is convinced that such cooperation will serve the objectives of the Arab nation and the Islamic world.'"



Using wooden clubs, Afghans in the Tezin Valley beat corn from the cob. Since civilians in the valley fled Soviet helicopter attacks a year ago, rebels there have had to farm as well as fight.

Afghan Rebels Search for Unity

(Continued from Page 1)

all the parties want an Islamic state of sorts set up—as by traditional Afghan ethnic and tribal differences, personal ambition and the quest for regional dominance.

Indeed, the most virulent animosity has always been between the two most extreme fundamentalist parties—one led by a Tajik, the other, by a Pashtun. Despite what some observers had expected to be the unifying influence of the Soviet intervention in December 1979, little changed in the first two years following it.

This fractious attitude has always been more prevalent between the party leaders in Peshawar, the capital of Pakistan's Northwest Frontier province and the insurgents' capital-in-exile, than in Afghanistan itself. No ground has ever wittingly been given by the various elder statesmen vying for the status of leading the largest or most influential of the groups.

Each attempt to unite the six or seven major parties had invariably come to a silent end, until earlier this year. Then, after slow and painful deliberation, two broad alliances were formed. One brought together the fundamentalist parties, the other the more moderate ones. The move was the first concrete sign of an awareness, even in Peshawar, that without greater harmony and cooperation the Mujahidin might find it difficult to sustain their present level of resistance.

The development is, as yet, no more than a superficial and uneasy one. But although weapons are still distributed along the old party lines and finances are still regulated separately, certain steps are being taken—regular meetings of "alliance committees," the abolition of party membership cards—which indicate that on this occasion the various leaders are more sincere than they were in the short-lived alliances of the past.

The dispatch of the three-man commission, made up of respected religious leaders, to Kabul province in October was another example of this, and it underlines that the men in Peshawar and the Mujahidin guerrillas inside Afghanistan are not one and the same.

In Afghanistan last year most groups took little notice of what went on in Peshawar and generally cooperated with each other, even to the extent of launching combined operations.

This was particularly evident in the Paghman region, 15 miles northwest of Kabul, where close collaboration had proved a clear necessity for the Mujahidin in holding out against repeated Soviet offensives. But despite this, field commanders have been unwilling to accept a unified command structure, fearing that would mean a loss of personal power.

The existence of several factions in an area has not been a military problem so much as one between the guerrillas and the local, mostly peasant, population.

Last year, near Bagram, in Parwan province, an area where factional differences have occasionally escalated to outright fighting, a weakness was apparent among the local population, symptomatic both of the insecurity the villagers felt and the demands made on their very limited resources.

This fall, during a visit of almost two months in the region just south of Kabul, a similar weakness was noticeable. Zabih Halim, whom I accompanied, spoke of it. "It is one of the economic difficulties with which we are faced," he said. "Due to the war, a lot of land is now left idle. The people in the villages are less well off. This would not be so serious if they only had to aid one party, but three or four different groups have

to be helped here, given food, maybe cigarettes, clothes."

At every meeting that Mr. Halim had with village elders in the outskirts of Kabul, where his men were deployed, the topic was brought up and it was apparent that an increasing bitterness was felt by the villagers about some of the demands made on them by the insurgents.

This bitterness and growing weariness with the war forms an important threat to the resistance. As Mr. Halim put it: "The village forms the real base of our struggle. It gives it life, manpower, food, support. Without the village our struggle is lost."

It is this realization that has, after years of inaction, finally caused the rebels to act.

Cave-in of World Uranium Market Is Heavy Blow to Niger's Economy

By Denis Herstein
International Herald Tribune

NAMEY, Niger—The brutal collapse of the world uranium market has meant another notch pulled in on the already tight belt that encircles the economy of this landlocked West African republic.

Niger's austere military dictatorship has been almost completely for its foreign reserves on revenues from two huge French-run mines in the Sahara. The outlook is uncertain.

Take the figures for the latest budget. (The nation's currency is the franc of the Communauté Financière Africaine, which is equal to 2 French centimes.) The brief uranium boom peaked two years ago when Niger received 35 billion CFA francs (more than \$100 million) in revenues, enabling it to finance one-third of the budget.

This year revenues will not reach 9 billion CFA francs. The domestic budget last year was 93 billion CFA francs. This year it is down to 81 billion CFA francs, a decline in real terms, given inflation of 15 percent, of at least a quarter. As a result, cash available for investment has shrunk from 26 billion CFA francs last year to the present 7 billion CFA francs.

This means that Niger, which averaged an 8-percent growth rate for the latter half of the 1970s, has to budget for what might be an optimistic zero figure in the coming year.

Uranium-fueled prosperity is over, but whether for a decade or not is not sure. But now the president, Colonel Seyni Kountché, is rallying his 6 million citizens in an effort to make Niger less dependent on the world outside.

A decade ago a devastating drought destroyed hundreds of thousands of cattle and killed an unknown number of people in the Sahelian belt that separates the Sahara from the savanna.

The uranium boom money produced a luxury hotel on the Niger River next to the Pont Kennedy, a convention hall, a large extension to the desert road network, expensive building for the mining and solar energy industries. Niger still contrives to provide a free health service of sorts, and only recently were well-to-do parents made to contribute to the fees of their children at university. Otherwise, schooling is free.

The country's most serious undertaking is in trying to halt the flow of peasants to the towns. The peasant industry, once the pillar of exports, collapsed in the drought and was never resuscitated. But, Gabrielle von Brochowski, the delegate of the European Community in Niger, said, "Nobody dies of hunger here. I would say it was impossible." The staple cereals, millet and sorghum, as well as the protein-rich niébé bean, receive high priority.

This year most of the millet crop will remain, as usual, within the subsistence economy. But for the 200,000 tons that enter the monetary system, the official price to

the farmer has been fixed at 80 CFA francs a kilogram. Two years ago it was 40 CFA francs, so that the rise has been above inflation.

According to Hans Gerhard Raube, an Austrian counselor who heads the grain stock reserve, it is the highest price paid in the Sahel. The balancing act, however, is directed at Niger, just across the grainbelt border in the south. "Last year," Mr. Raube said, "our millet price was 70 CFA francs, as the Nigerians had a bad harvest, about 10,000 tons were smuggled out at up to 110 CFA francs per kilogram. This year, Nigeria's harvest is good, I hope we don't attract too much of their millet."

Colonel Kountché's self-sufficiency is not quite enough. About 90,000 tons of grain will be sold or donated to Niger this year, by the United States, the Common Market, France and the World Food Program. With only 3 percent of the country under cultivation, food growing is a precarious business.

It remains to be seen how the decline in prosperity affects Colonel Kountché's eight-year rule.

Lefebvre Holds Talks at Vatican

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY—Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, the rebel Roman Catholic traditionalist, held talks Friday with a top Vatican official in an attempt by the two sides to overcome their differences, Vatican sources reported.

The 77-year-old archbishop's meeting with Cardinal Silvio Oddi, prefect of the Congregation for the Clergy, came three days after the Vatican announced that talks started earlier in the year would resume.

The French prelate was suspended from his priestly functions in 1976 by Pope Paul VI for refusing to accept changes by the Second Vatican Council in the Roman Catholic liturgy.

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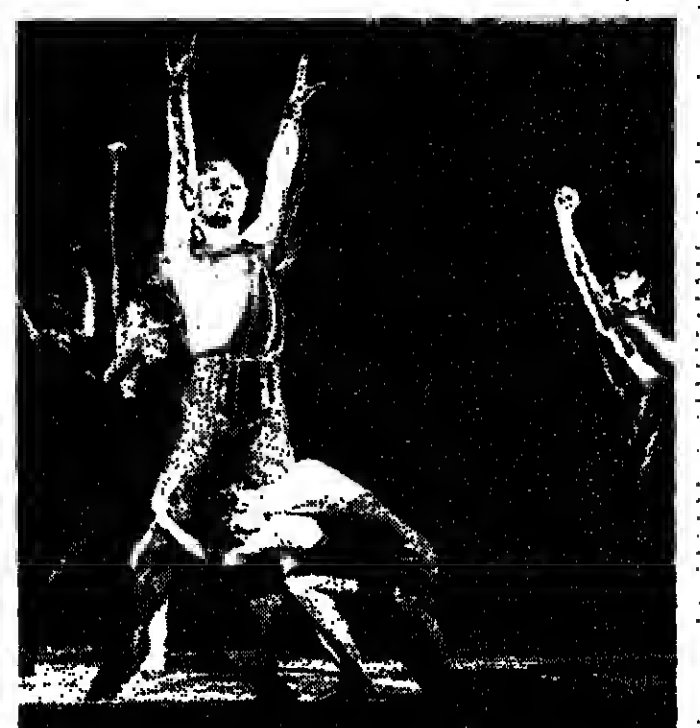
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Police Arrest 60 in Moscow Protest

MOSCOW—Soviet police arrested about 60 people Friday evening at Pushkin Square in central Moscow in a crackdown on an annual silent protest to mark United Nations human rights day.

Police walked into a crowd of several dozen people gathered at the square and escorted those arrested to buses parked nearby. It was not known whether any of them would be charged with violating Soviet law.

Several of the demonstrators were detained after removing their hats in a traditional sign of protest against Soviet government violations of human rights.

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Herald Tribune

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Two Executions

Charles Brooks

Norman Mayer

Instead of suffering electric shock and burns or gassing on poison gas, the victim of execution by injection drifts off in a trance. That is how the state of Texas executed Charles Brooks, a murderer, and so marked another advance in the technology of death.

The new method hardly obscures the underlying issue, which is the morality of state-sanctioned killing. Over the centuries civilized governments have tried to limit and reject it. In the United States execution had ceased altogether by the 1960s.

Its resurgence reflects the thirst of a frustrated public for vengeance against criminals. Some members of a Texas college fraternity actually showed up at the prison to cheer Mr. Brooks' execution. Politicians, swept along by the emotional tide despite their better judgment, New York's Governor-elect, Mario Cuomo, who won election despite morally based opposition to the death penalty, is a notable exception.

The fever may even touch the Supreme Court. On Monday a majority of the justices turned aside Mr. Brooks' final appeals in a way that suggests they are impatient with taking the blame for blocking the door to the death house. A lower court did not give the Brooks case the full review the law requires. The Supreme Court, for all its professed concern for detail in capital cases and despite three clear dissents, ignored that failure.

To a lot of people the death penalty presents a contradiction. They may favor it in the abstract or when they talk to poll-takers, but the brutal reality repels most people close enough to carry it out. Judges, penal officials and legislators do not like to think of themselves as killers. Neither do most citizens. So they look for ways to purify an indecent duty. Society favored the electric chair and the gas chamber as cleaner and more dependable than the noose. Lethal injection is another way to make the task look more humane.

The result, however, is the same. That is why the American Medical Association opposes participation by physicians in lethal drug executions. In Idaho the legislature had to reauthorize the firing squad when no doctors would agree to perform lethal injections. No such inhibition troubled the Texas prison doctor, who drew a wondrously thin ethical line. He inspected Mr. Brooks' veins and helped with preparations but left it to medical technicians to administer the lethal dose.

Such temporizing only underlines the real point: Morality lies in resisting irrational demands for death, not in drugs that anesthetize consciences as well as the condemned.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Dangerous Nuclear Planners

The U.S. nuclear arsenal hasn't changed much in quantity and quality for a decade or so. But great changes are planned over the next 10 years. The deployment of new weapons is changing nuclear policy from nuclear deterrence based on mutual assured destruction to nuclear war fighting.

The problem is that the nuclear planners are carried away by the very complexity of their plans and come to believe the myth that a nuclear war can actually be planned, controlled, fought and won in the way that the computer games foretell. The danger is that the political leaders, Soviet and American, who have no time to delve into the complexities of strategic nuclear planning, will be taken in by the planners, and will be persuaded that nuclear war is thinkable.

—Frank Barnaby in The Guardian

Liberties in the East Bloc

The Polish government has announced the release of another 32 internees, and there are now reports that it is on the verge of lifting martial law. It is of course always gratifying to see the release of political prisoners, and the lifting of martial law would certainly be a step in the right direction. But nobody should jump to the conclusion that these actions necessarily equal a genuine change in policy.

When a people have been subjected to the kind of repressive measures that have characterized the martial law regime in Poland, there is a natural tendency to look for hope in even the smallest gestures. It is easy to feel a sense of relief. What is difficult, especially for outsiders, is to keep in mind the degree of repression that still exists. A few more Poles are free, or are about to be freed, but the Poles as a people emphatically are not.

—Voice of America (Washington)

[At the 1975 Helsinki conference] Western diplomats gave the Soviets not immutability but "inviolability"—in other words, an undertaking that nobody on the Western side would use force to restore territories to their

It seems, after all, that there were no explosives in the van. Now that the crisis is over we learn that he was a 66-year-old man, somewhat fuzzy-minded, obsessed by a cause. Perhaps he intended to end the confrontation when he got in the van and attempted to drive off Wednesday evening. But all this of course is after-the-fact speculation.

When Norman Mayer drove up to the Washington Monument Wednesday morning and announced to the world that he had 1,000 pounds of explosives in his van and was quite ready to blow up everything within a quarter mile, the threat had to be taken seriously. People in the city are potential victims of terrorism every day. We are now searched upon entering federal buildings that we used to think of as our own property. Washington's streets are fair game for protesters and are vulnerable to rioters. We hear of terrorist bombs in Paris, Rome and Belfast, and we don't want it to happen in Washington. We expect our law enforcement agencies to seek to protect us, and on Wednesday they did.

Within hours of the arrival of the van at the monument, police, with the aid of other city and federal agencies, had determined its ownership, the identity of the driver and a good deal about his background. Explosives experts accurately identified the device Mr. Mayer was holding and warned that it could in fact be used to activate dynamite. Psychologists and sharpshooters were dispatched to the scene, and for 10 hours a restrained and conciliatory approach was used in dealing with the man. Officials managed to reroute the evening rush hour and evacuate buildings in the affected area without in either case causing panic or undue confusion. It is beside the point that the threatener was well-spoken or had a reputation for advocating non-violence and nuclear disarmament. What mattered then was the simple fact that he threatened to perform a crime that endangered lives and that he had given every indication that he would be able to do so.

No matter what the reason was for Mr. Mayer's decision to leave the scene, the decision not to allow him to do so was right. A mobile bomb cruising through the city streets is as dangerous to Anacostia and Glover Park as it is to the White House. The least dangerous place in which to stop it was the already cleared monument grounds. It is a great misfortune when someone who is perhaps unbalanced and in fact unarmed is killed by the police. But law enforcement officials did what had to be done at the time, as they had throughout the day.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

rightful owners. What price did the Soviets pay? The theoretical price lay in the so-called third basket, concerning human rights. The Soviets solemnly agreed to respect human rights, to allow free travel to and from their territory and to distribute Western publications freely. What actually happened was that the KGB stepped up its persecution of intellectual and political dissenters, and that the Kremlin, as before, banned all Western books and periodicals of which it disapproved, and continued to send only supervised parties on travels to the West. So the Final Act simply remained a dead letter inside the Soviet Union.

If the United States wants to help those who call for change inside the Soviet empire, we should simply issue a strictly nonviolent ultimatum. Either provide immediate and continuing proof that human rights provisions of Helsinki are being observed, or the Final Act will be repudiated by the Western side. Specifically, the Western powers should denounce the passages in the Final Act relating to the postwar frontiers of Europe. We should propose instead the rapid convening of a general peace conference, to wrap up the loose ends left by Soviet annexations, Potsdam, Yalta, transfers of population, etc.

—Brian Crozier in National Review

The 'Bulgarian Connection'

Why has the "Bulgarian connection"—that is to say, the Soviet connection—assumed such importance now, after 18 months of police investigation? Is the arrival at the head of the Soviet Communist Party of Yuri Andropov, who was KGB boss at the time of the [attempted] assassination of Pope John Paul II, to be regarded as altogether irrelevant to the case? If there is indeed a "campaign," as Sofia maintains, are all its instigators to be sought where Sofia points—"in Western propaganda offices"? At a time when an apparent power struggle seems to be preventing the naming of a head of state in Moscow, these may not be idle questions.

—Le Monde (Paris)

NATO Straggles Up to a Crossroads

By Flora Lewis

BRUSSELS—There is a swirl of crosscurrents among the allies these days, so mixed that you can take your choice and place your bet. It is as reasonable to argue that the Atlantic allies are beginning at last to pull together as it is to say that things have never been worse.

The vote in the U.S. House of Representatives against the MX is an encouraging sign for some that the United States is getting realistic again, prepared to set priorities and make rational defense judgments. That is my view.

For others it provokes a fear that European public will reject new American missiles on their territory on the grounds that Americans also oppose new missiles in their own neighborhood.

In any case, nobody on this side of the Atlantic has accepted President Reagan's new name for MX—"Peacekeeper." This is too embarrassing even to satirize, as though it were a deliberately silly attempt to remind us that George Orwell's 1984 is not far off.

As usual the French are out of step. They are having a big scandal at home over what they call American-style leaks from military chiefs questioning the government's new defense policy. It is virtually all nuclear and will gravely undermine conventional forces, in the chiefs' view.

Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson is candid about it. "All is difference," he says. France does not want to prevail in war but to prevent war, and "we haven't the means for conventional deterrence, so we must rely on nuclear arms."

There are, the Socialist-Communist French government openly urges other NATO members to deploy Euro-missiles if the Soviets will not negotiate away their SS-20s. It deplores American

opposition calls for an alliance policy of "no first use" and the call by the NATO commander, Gen. Bernard Rogers, for "no early first use."

Just when everybody is looking for a way to move tactical atomic weapons back from the front to diminish the risk of a conflict going nuclear quickly, the French are on the tack of thinking how to move theirs forward.

"We don't want to be a nuclear Switzerland," Mr. Cheysson said, an oblique answer to the question of whether new Franco-German strategic talks will focus on how the French arms might be fired from West German soil.

This, too, is logical. There has been an about-face in traditional French fears about Germany. Mr. Cheysson confirmed that Paris is no longer worried about German militarism but about German neutralism and pacifism.

That is only a change of means, not goals. The real, abiding issue remains whether France's security border will stay on the East German frontier or be moved back to the Rhine.

As a result of all this, NATO insiders say that the French have never been so cooperative with the alliance in practical military ways. No friction there, although they still have not taken the crucial step of logistics and transit agreements that would give needed territorial depth for planning conventional defense.

But there are trends in the Reagan administration that worry all the allies, not only France. Obvious budget problems are forcing the Pentagon to think about trimming spending plans. One line, the same that insists on MX, is to cut back

manpower so as to maintain funds for space weapons and a third generation of nuclear arms.

"We want to move war out there, away from where the people are," is the way a senior official explained it to me. That is not deterrence thinking. It is war thinking. It implies an ultimate crumbling of the Atlantic alliance rather than a careful, persistent search to maintain peace in partnership with Europe.

Europeans are a good deal more aware than most Americans of the economic and social context of Western security. Secretary of State George P. Shultz has already had a salutary effect on bringing Washington to recognize the inescapable linkage. He played a major role in maneuvering the Reagan administration out of its confrontation with allies over the Soviet pipeline. Now he is combining his visit to Brussels for the annual NATO meeting with a U.S.-Common Market meeting, to show that economic, political and military issues cannot be isolated.

Then Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. did the same last year, but the big difference is that for the first time a treasury secretary, Donald Regan, is also participating. Mr. Regan's recent offhand remark about new monetary agreements has the allies quite excited. It goes to the crux of the problem and appears to be a fundamental shift in the administration's approach.

If a plan develops, and nothing has yet been worked out, it will be a sign of emerging teamwork in Washington that will help restore the sense of NATO as a security team, not just a missile maker. The alliance is struggling up to a crossroads, but it is not too late for resolve.

The New York Times

Why Sell Grain to Russia?

By Rein Taagepera

IRVINE, California—It is exhilarating to spot coyotes silently roaming in the evening dusk, in the grassy hills. But it is disturbing to have to yield them the right of way when biking to work. We delude ourselves when we think that if we feed them we will tame them. Instead they merely come to depend on the food.

Eliminate it and they will not go away or try to ingratiate themselves by wagging their tails. They will go after your cats, dogs, children.

Humans are no different. The American emergency plan to seize Saudi Arabian oil fields in the event of an oil embargo made waves a few years ago. The waves are gone, but not the plans. Americans have come to consider Arab oil as something they are entitled to, simply because they are badly dependent on it. Have someone turn off the pipeline, and the reaction is to send the Marines to secure "our" oil supply, even though a successful invasion would destroy the source.

America does not try to satisfy itself with domestic supplies and conservation. Nor does it ingratiate itself with the oil suppliers. Selling oil does not give the Saudis influence. Money, yes, in inflationary dollars weakened by excessive oil purchases. Power, no—especially not the power to threaten with an oil embargo. The Saudis have been feeding the coyotes too much for too long, and it is dangerous for both sides.

Soviet rulers are no different. Make them dependent on American grain and they will come to consider it their due. American influence will actually

decrease. The more they depend on this grain, the less Washington can risk agitating them with embargo threats. If the alternative were widespread starvation in the Soviet Union, they would be sorely tempted to seize "their" cornfields, or whatever would be left of them after a "rapid deployment" of nuclear forces.

Meanwhile, grain trade helps the United States make money, or whatever one calls the IOUs tendered by a deeply indebted empire. Midwestern votes are about all that one can buy with such funny money.

Soviet overdependence on American grain has already occurred, as President Carter's embargo made clear. That was an effort of limited scope, although for political reasons both the Soviets and the American farmers have portrayed it as a total embargo. Long-term contracts for delivery of 8 million tons per year were fulfilled. The embargo cut off only about half of what the Soviets wanted to buy in the United States.

The Soviets put up a brave front, and the American farming interests declared the embargo a failure. But the Soviet provincial press told a different story. I was regularly reading a daily newspaper from Estonia, a republic annexed by Stalin. First, farmers were told to feed the cows ground leaves and fir needles. In summer, hay was to be gathered from every small patch of wild meadow. By De-

cember 1980, tree branches were declared to be suitable feed.

The Estonian paper warned against slaughtering the starving cattle. They would yield little meat, and breeding stock would be hard to restore.

Remarkably, this was how the partial embargo affected the most highly developed agricultural region in the Soviet Union. This was overdependence, even though the Soviets supposedly simply shifted to buying Argentina's grain. Tell that to cows munching on birch tree branches and evergreen needles. Make the embargo total, and you can tell the Argentine story to braach-chewing people, too.

Recently, Soviet grain buyers have started shopping for wheat for people instead of corn for cattle.

President Reagan talks tough about the Soviet Union and wields a small stick. He fights the Soviet phantom in Central America, where many people see only desperate peasants. He fights the Soviets by slugging it out with the West European governments over a gas pipeline. He fights by denouncing arms freeze proponents, who fail to see the need for triple overkill. But he is quiet about

Afghanistan, he pays the Polish just debts for them if he can—and he lifts the partial grain embargo.

Indeed, the president has offered to triple American grain deliveries to the Soviet Union to 23 million tons. If the Soviets were to accept this offer, "a dangerous position of dependency," to use words that Mr. Reagan applied to the gas pipeline, would be created—dependency of American farmers on Soviet purchases financed by U.S. bank loans.

On the Soviet side, grain injections would be needed ever more frequently, in ever larger doses. And woe to the grain peddler who suddenly decided to cut down on delivery.

Foreign grain dependence is not a solution to the internal problems of the Soviet Union. Nor is trade a deterrent to war. The West should know better than to feed the coyotes in hopes of taming them.

The writer is a professor of social science at the University of California in Irvine and co-author of "The Baltic States: Years of Dependence 1940-1980," to be published by the University of California Press.

Meanwhile, a Year Elapses in Jaruzelski's Poland

By Leopold Unger

WASHINGTON—My parents were born and married in Austria, lived and procreated in Poland, were killed in Germany and were buried in an unmarked grave in the Soviet Union, all this without moving from the same city of Lvov.

I was born there in capitalist Poland and became a political refugee for the first time at the age of 17, fleeing to Romania. I returned to the communist Poland, by which time Lvov had been annexed into the Soviet Union, and in 1969 I became a political refugee once again, this time in Belgium with my new family.

A year after the military coup that installed a martial law regime in Warsaw, it is obvious to me that the West has not been willing or able to accept the moral and political challenge posed by the Polish events.

Of course the Western world could agree quickly in principle. NATO and the European Community unequivocally denounced the military putsch in Warsaw. But when it came to finding practical ways to express Western outrage, deep divisions were immediately apparent.

It was never realistic to think that the West could take concrete measures against those in Warsaw and Moscow responsible for the coup without doing some harm to Western interests as well, but this is what most Western politicians seemed to want.

To be fair, the coup came at a bad moment. The West was split by economic crises, disputes in the European Community and tensions brought on by European worries that the new Reagan administration's crusades would disturb the non-ideological approach characteristic of their diplomacy toward the Soviet Union.

The best the Western countries could do was band together in vigilance against the eventuality of Soviet intervention in Poland. An armada of AWACS planes and spy ships monitored every movement of every Soviet tank. Despite warnings from lucid observers, few in the West envisaged a Polish military coup.

When it came, each Western country had more or less credible reasons for refusing to take action or to participate in a collective policy of sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Defending a gas deal signed with Moscow, French Prime Minister Andre Mauroy said, "One must not add to the Polish drama the sufferings of the gas consumers in France."

The Socialist Greek premier, Andreas Papandreu, forgetting his own colonialism, refused to join the European Community even in a purely verbal demonstration of indignation.

Bonn simply refused to put its Ostpolitik on the line. Too much was at risk: family links with 20 million Germans living behind the wall; the hostesses who live in West Berlin; 300,000 jobs created by trade with the East; and billions of marks, since one-third of Poland's huge debt is owed to West Germany. When the coup came on Dec. 13, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was visiting Erich Honecker, the East German leader.

President Reagan forgot the Polish content when he decided to increase grain sales to the Soviet Union and then lifted the pipeline embargo.

Neither the Americans nor the Europeans have ever elaborated a clear, long-term strategy toward the Soviet Union regarding the Polish case in general.

Western statesmen could never agree that it was really desirable to "improve" the situation that emerged from World War II. That situation has proved comfortable for the West. There has been no war in Europe since 1945, and no direct confrontation between the superpowers. The price for this peace has been paid by the East Europeans, doomed to remain on the dark side of a divided European continent.

The Poles were not consulted at Yalta in 1945, despite the fact that they had paid a high price in the war and ended up on the winning side. They organized a consultation among themselves, 35 years later, and conducted it between August 1980 and December 1981. Those months of Solidarity will not put an end to Soviet domination in Eastern Europe, but they have great moral significance and were a necessary episode in the Polish struggle for independence.

Meanwhile, the West has reached a record level of cooperation with the East. In 1982, Soviet imports from the West (principally linked to pipeline and grain deliveries) jumped 16 percent. This is a moral scandal.

Obviously Solidarity and the Polish people have lost a battle. But after 37 years in power the Communist Party has lost virtually all that remained of the little legitimacy it may have had. It is finished as a Polish institution.

For Poles, Gen. Jaruzelski is typical of the leadership caste throughout the Soviet bloc. He is as Polish in 1982 as Petain was French in 1940.

After a year of martial law, can a less onerous "state of emergency" bring stability to Poland and increased security to Europe. The fact is that during an entire year the police and the army were unable to put civilian Communists back in control, even if only for the sake of appearances. The regime has decomposed.

Poles will not accept the general's regime, especially after tasting free-

dom for 16 months with Solidarity. Before Solidarity, the people of Poland had brought down communist regimes on four different occasions. They will do it again, and soon.

And the West will once again face the same challenge. Will it then once again put on a spectacle of egoism, disunity and confusion?

The writer was the managing editor of the Warsaw daily Zycie Warszawy until 1967. Since 1969 he has been a columnist for Le Soir in Brussels. For the past four months he has been a fellow at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars.

Presidential Blood in The Water

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON—There is an ill omen in the way a lame duck Congress has turned on Ronald Reagan in the conduct of diplomacy, an area where a president needs the greatest freedom of operation.

Ignoring a high-powered appeal, the House voted on Tuesday against production of the MX missile and in the process confounded the president's arms control strategy.

The State Department wrote what Senator Charles Percy, the Foreign Relations Committee chairman, called a "beautiful" appeal for a lid on U.S. aid to Israel as an imperative for the president's Middle East peace efforts, but Congress doesn't care.

Over strenuous objections from the administration, new trade protection measures seem almost certain to sweep through Congress, carrying with them the threat of full-scale international trade warfare.

Petty vendettas continue against presidential appointees for critical State Department posts.

Who don't have to be on the president's side of these issues to be concerned. You have only to be interested in reasonably orderly conduct of the business of national security.

That a lame duck session should be kicking the stuffing out of whatever was left of the Reagan myth says something unsettling about what to expect in the final two years of the Reagan first term. The president will be confronting a Congress that reflects last month's vote of sagging confidence in the Reagan presidency.

The Reagan myth was that the antediluvian arithmetic of the Electoral College had somehow converted a water-thin popular majority for Ronald Reagan into a "landslide." Republican gains in Congress supposedly presaged a political revolution of Rooseveltian proportions. The conservative wave of the future would carry Republicans into control of both houses of Congress this year. The true conservative faith, so crucially denied a proper hearing and a fair test for so long, would now rule.

The myth was badly battered in November. The conventional belief was that it might be buried for good in the new Congress. Instead the burial has already begun at the hands of a Congress that was said to be part of the Reagan "landslide." November's survivors, and presumably lame ducks as well, seem to be reading the same message: Ronald Reagan, however beloved, can be pushed around with a certain impunity.

Of all recent Presidents, Lyndon Johnson would be the one most likely to feel in his fingertips the peril that this defiant, if not quite mutinous, mind set in Congress poses to any president. He was too much the pragmatist to be deluded by myth. He understood the contagion of defeat—the congressional chemistry, once the formula has been established on one issue, that somehow weakens a president on a whole range of issues.

Meeting with his aides and advisers early in his first full term, Mr. Johnson spelled out a philosophy that the Reagan crowd might well ponder. He had won an authentic landslide, but he had no illusions that this gave him some broad "mandate." He cited Woodrow Wilson's ill-fated League of Nations and Franklin D. Roosevelt's equally ill-fated Supreme Court packing scheme as examples of the way one defeat on an issue in which the president invests large amounts of political capital can be disabling.

Applying this principle to a proposal then up for presidential decision—whether to ask for congressional approval of a controversial multilateral nuclear force for NATO—Mr. Johnson stared down a majority of his advisers. He respected the blood-in-the-water syndrome—the scent of success that gathers and emboldens the congressional sharks.

One senses that syndrome at work in Congress now. And it can hardly be less powerful in an incoming Congress that is sure to be even more disposed to impinge upon presidential prerogatives in the making and execution of foreign policy.

The question unanswered in Ronald Reagan's first two years is whether he is capable of shaking free of the old myths to the degree that will be necessary if he is to deal with this new reality.

The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

America the Scapgoat

Regarding "Remember, Societies Have a Threshold of Sanity" by Flora Lewis (HT, Nov. 24):

We agree that there are similarities between the Europe of today and that of the 1930s. Yet we do not share the view that there is a lack of political radicalism and scapegoating. In fact we see in the growing anti-Americanism an alarming tendency for Europeans to blame all of their problems on America, rather than Hitler blamed the Jews, to the neglect of facing and solving painful realities here.

Even the "peace movement," which on the surface can appear humane and constructive, has the qualities not of individual ethical concern but of mass propaganda, molded by political zealots into a one-sided campaign against America.

It is sad that Flora Lewis falls into the trap of calling President Reagan's "crusade for democracy" dangerous. It is an attempt to correct the one-sidedness of the mass propaganda efforts in Europe. She fails to mention the tide of anti-Americanism which

has provoked it. To us, this latter force is considerable and constitutes the real danger.

JANE SMITH CHRIST, Basel, Switzerland.

Quality Measurement

Dr. Richard Estes' study of 107 countries (cited in "Measuring the Quality of Life," HT, Nov. 26) places the Soviet Union (113 points) 21 points ahead of Israel (92).

Well, this explains why the Soviet Union denies emigration visas to its Jewish citizens—to protect their standard of living. Of course.

IRAJ SHOJAIE, Florence.

Coffee Won't Work

Regarding "At the Khyber Pass, U.S. Official Confronts Reality of Drug War" (HT, Nov. 27):

U.S. Attorney General William French Smith and the Thai government hope to persuade the opium-growing hill tribes of Thailand to grow coffee instead of poppies. This, alas, rests on a tragic misunderstanding of the real situation of the impoverished hill tribes.

Two years ago, when I lived with the Akha in order to write a book about them for Time-Life, the most forlorn sight in the hills was the fields of dying coffee trees—an African species that quickly succumbed to local diseases or was choked off by imperata grass. The Akha and other

montagnards are slash-and-burn, or "swidden," farmers, who stand by helplessly while their hillside rice fields are seized by the Forest Department and turned into coffee plantations that never yield any beans.

The opium poppy, by contrast, requires no fertilizer and a minimum of cultivation. Unhappily, raw opium represents the hill people's sole source of income—although they are badly paid for it by the middlemen who refine it: \$200 will buy a quantity of opium which, refined into heroin, would fetch \$150,000 on the streets of New York. Deprive the hill tribes of their slender income and you condemn them to starvation. Conditions in many villages are desperate. Coffee can do nothing for them. The solution? Buy up their raw opium and destroy it. They would not be the first farmers to be paid subsidies so that their crops could be destroyed.

FREDERIC V. GRUNFELD, Dey, Majorca.

A Case of Force Majeure

I am appalled to learn that you are no longer have "Doonesbury." Are you being frightened by his various stances? Hope not.

P.C. OSBERG, Okinawa, Japan.

Editor's note: As previously reported in the International Herald Tribune, Gary Trudeau, the creator of "Doonesbury," is taking a year's vacation from his drawing board and the strip will cease to appear starting in January.

DEC. 11: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Nobel Prize to Kipling

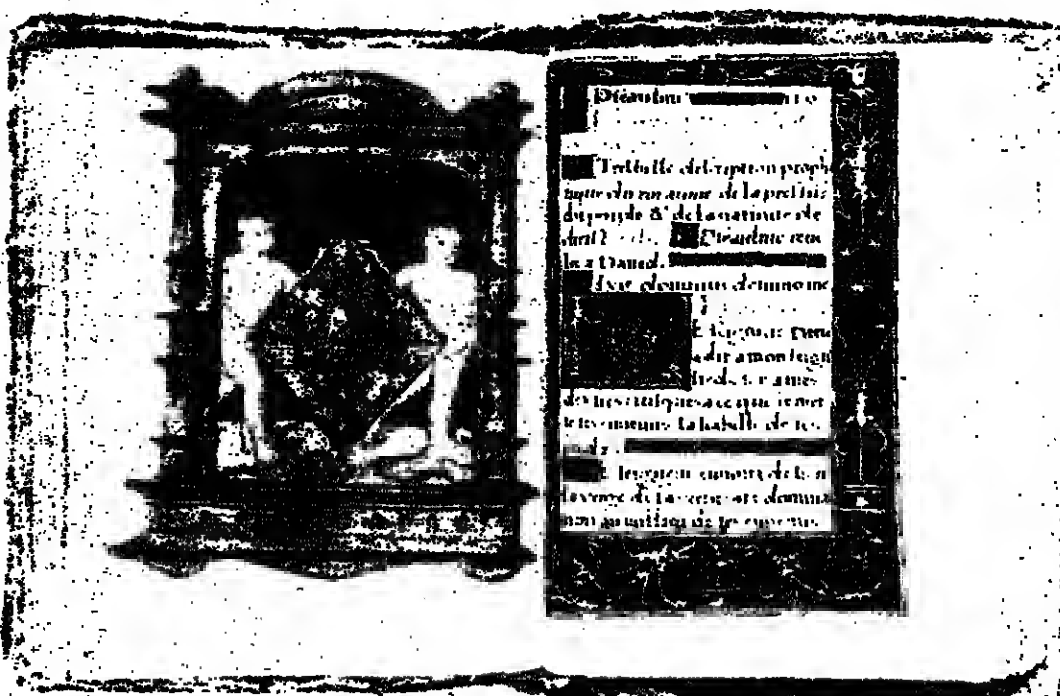
STOCKHOLM—The distribution of the Nobel Prizes was held this afternoon at the Academy of Sciences. Owing to the death of King Oscar, there was no public ceremony. The literature prize was awarded to Mr. Rudyard Kipling. This year the prizes amount to £7,620 each. The London Tribune comments: "Who will call in question the right of the author of 'The Jungle Book' to such a proud position? It is true that some of those who were the first to hail the appearance of Mr. Kipling's star above the horizon may be heard grumbling that his development, as it grows more mature, grows less interesting. Probably it is they, not Mr. Kipling, who are suffering from the disease of middle age."

1932: Auto Plants More Active

DETROIT—While the automobile industry is showing more activity than since June, with a production surpassing December for last year, new optimism loomed when four important companies announced that a total of about 12,000 men will return to work immediately. To cope with intensified production for 1933, the Hudson Motor Co. recalled 4,200 former employees. Cadillac is rehiring employees as fast as production warrants and expects that 3,250 idle men will be back at the plant before Jan. 1. General Motors and Chrysler report virtual normalcy in their production and a high point for several months. The total production of General Motors this year will be about 500,000 cars.

ARTS / LEISURE

Scholarly Detective Work Gives Psalter a Boost



Anne Boleyn's psalter: Historical interest pushed auction price to £154,000.

...the expert then dug up a key reference in a letter written by Jean du Bellay, who was French ambassador to the English court from 1527 and was sent in January 1530 to France by Cardinal Wolsey to promote his possible election as pope. In the letter addressed to Anne de Montmorency and dated April 15, 1530, du Bellay mentions "La manière du divorce," his "continual presence with the King and Madame [i.e. Anne Boleyn] to take any orders that they may wish to give" and the fact that Jacques Colin is "in charge of making Bibles for himself and for me." Colin was a humanist scholar and minor author who specialized in classical translations.

Anne Boleyn's little French psalter qualifies as a Bible and is written in a so-called humanist script. It was clearly produced in the circle of Jacques Colin. On Aug. 20, 1530, du Bellay was back in London and, de Hamel convincingly suggests, "it seems not improbable that he gave her this manuscript." And that brings de Hamel to the heart of the matter.

The psalter belongs to the first wave of translations from the Hebrew into Western European vernacular languages — in this case French — of Old Testament texts. It reached Anne shortly after she had declared herself a Lutheran, in the winter of 1528, and is, in de Hamel's words, "almost certainly the first Protestant translation of the Bible to reach the English throne." Within five years William Tyndale had presented Anne Boleyn with the illuminated dedication copy of the first official translation of the New Testament into English. Anne commanded Thomas Cromwell to assist an Antwerp merchant who had lost his license to trade with England for having participated in the printing of Tyndale's translation. In short, de Hamel reminds us, she was the first royal patron of the vernacular scriptures in England.

That makes the little psalter a key piece in the emergence of Protestantism as well as a symbol of the human drama that led to its establishment in England — Anne's love affair with Henry followed by her marriage and coronation as queen of England on June 1, 1533, which was tragically concluded three years later when she was beheaded at the order of the king, who was by now courting Jane Seymour.

We shall never know which of the two elements in de Hamel's masterly reconstruction — the piece of theological history or the Shakespearean love-and-blood story — had greater influence over potential buyers. But there remains no doubt that the two culminated to what will remain for a long time the record price for an otherwise undistinguished pocket-sized manuscript of the Renaissance period.

■ **Getty Museum Buys Drawings**

The Getty Museum of Malibu, California, paid a total of \$313,200 (about \$507,000) Thursday for two Old Master drawings at a Christie's auction in London. The Associated Press reported, "Christ in Glory" by Raphael, most recently on display in Parma, Italy, was sold for \$205,200. The museum paid \$108,000 for a Rubens drawing, "A female nude and female heads, after Titian," sketched mainly in black and red chalk.



Candice Bergen as Margaret Bourke-White and Ben Kingsley in "Gandhi."

'Gandhi' Is Amazingly Authentic

By Vincent Canby
NEW YORK — True greatness cannot be hidden behind mere ordinariness. Some subjects are so pervasively great that no film, given a certain level of intelligence on the part of the people who make it, can fail to catch something of the essence.

Such a subject is Mohandas K. Gandhi (1869-1948), the Indian political leader who used non-violent resistance to win the Indian subcontinent's freedom from the British Empire, and who lived to see that dream split in the partition of India and Pakistan.

On independence day in August 1947, when someone used the word "congratulations," Gandhi is reported to have said that condolences would be more in order. Six months later, Gandhi, who was born a Hindu but who preached the brotherhood of men under one God, was assassinated in Delhi by a Hindu fanatic. His is one of the great stories of modern times.

"Gandhi," produced and directed by Richard Attenborough, is a big, amazingly authentic-looking movie, very sincere and aware of its responsibilities in the panoramic manner of a giant post office mural.

The film follows Gandhi from his days as a young lawyer in South Africa, through the evolution of his political activism and asceticism, until his death at the age of 79.

"Gandhi" is most effective when it is being most plain and direct, like Gandhi himself. In Ben Kingsley, the young Anglo-Indian actor who plays the title role, the film also has a splendid performer who discovers the humor, the frankness, the quickness of mind that make the film far more moving than you might think possible.

Kingsley, a member of London's Royal Shakespeare Company, looks startlingly like Gandhi. But this is no waxworks impersonation.

It's a lively, searching performance that holds the film together as it attempts to cover nearly half a century of private and public turmoil.

Neither Attenborough nor John Briley, who wrote the screenplay, are particularly adventurous filmmakers. Yet in some ways their almost obsessively middlebrow approach — their fondness for the gestures of conventional biographical cinema — seems self-effacing in a fashion suitable to the subject.

"Gandhi" is least effective when it is dealing with historical events and personalities, especially British personalities, who are portrayed by such as John Gielgud, Edward Fox, John Mills, Trevor Howard and Michael Hordern. Some of them come very close to being caricatures, the sort of Englishmen who are always identified by having either a teacup or a whisky glass in hand. The people who play Lord Mountbatten, India's last viceroy, and Lady Mountbatten look remarkably lifelike but sort of stuffed.

Somewhat better are the Indian actors who play Pandit Nehru (Roshan Seth), Mohammed Ali Jinnah (Alyque Padamsee) and Gandhi's wife, Kasturba (Rohini Hattangady). Athol Fugard, the South African playwright, has one brief, effective scene as General Smuts.

Ian Charleson of "Charlton of Fire" has a small part as one of Gandhi's early English supporters, and Martin Sheen turns up from time to time as an American newspaper reporter. Candice Bergen is on hand at the end as Margaret Bourke-White, the Life magazine photographer.

Though "Gandhi" is long — more than three hours — it is full of scenes that catch the emotions by surprise. Among them are the funny, bitter sequences in which Gandhi is booked out of his first-class railroad seat in South Africa, a suddenly angry encounter with his wife when she haughtily refuses to clean the latrines at an ashram, and a scene in which Gandhi basks in the adoration of Margaret Bourke-White and threatens to teach her how to spin.

The film portrays the political events from 1915 until independence in broad, you-are-there style, sometimes with real dramatic impact, as in the protests over the government's salt monopoly, but sometimes perfunctorily.

Considering its length, "Gandhi" should probably be allowed its small share of silly lines. Gandhi: "Who's that fellow?" Friend: "Young Nehru. He may amount to something some day." These are small lapses but they shouldn't happen in a film project that was undertaken — as this one was by Attenborough — as a special mission.

Of more overall importance is the possibility that the film will bring Gandhi to the attention of a lot of people around the world for the first time, not as a saint but as a self-searching, sometimes fallible human being with a sense of humor as well as of history. "I have friends," he says to Margaret Bourke-White at one point, "who are always telling me how much it costs in keep me in poverty."

National Portrait Gallery Unveils Van Dycks



Detail from "Five Eldest Children of Charles I."

By Max Wykes-Joyce
LONDON — In the summer of 1620 the Countess of Sutherland was traveling through the Netherlands en route to Italy. Her husband, Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, one of the greatest of European collector-connoisseurs, arranged for her portrait to be painted by Rubens when the countess passed through Antwerp. His agent was Francesco Vercellotti, the courtly Venetian, who sent the earl a progress report on the portrait, adding a note on Rubens's most talented pupil, Anthony van Dyck. "Van Dyck is still with Rubens and his works are coming to be scarcely less highly esteemed than those of his master."

At this time Van Dyck, who had been apprenticed to the painter Van Balen at the age of 10, had already been enrolled as a master painter in the Guild of St. Luke in Antwerp, and had for more than two years maintained his own studio with two assistants, was just 21 years old. It is not therefore surprising that when he came to London in 1620 to negotiate some artistic business for Rubens, Arundel commissioned the young Van Dyck to paint his portrait.

This portrait, Rubensesque in its grandeur, and still showing the master's influence, opens a magnificent loan exhibition of Van Dyck's portraits at the National Portrait Gallery.

Van Dyck stayed in England only a few months on this first visit, and with Arundel opening doors which would otherwise have remained firmly closed, went off to Italy, painting portraits in different cities, especially Genoa, where he found a sequence of princely

Despite Woes, La Scala Premiere Is Still Memorable Musical Event

By William Weaver
MILAN — Television crews, news photographers, society reporters, critics domestic and foreign: The inauguration of the season at La Scala this week was a gala event. The audience included President Sandro Pertini, former Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, numerous other political personalities, a scattering of stars, and — in the top gallery — the often unruly *loggionisti*, always ready to express, with whistling and booing and shushing, their disapproval of what is happening on stage.

From that point of view, the Scala's artistic direction must have felt safe. For the season's opening opera, Verdi's youthful "Ernani," they had a brilliant conductor, Riccardo Muti, internationally acclaimed and particularly as a Verdiist, and they had assembled a stellar cast: Plácido Domingo in the title role, Michel Freni, the virtuosic Renato Bruson, and the bass Nicola Ghiururo, all artists who have often been cheered in the Milan house. Though Luca Ronconi is a controversial director, his work is also well known here and has been highly praised on occasion.

But reputations were not enough to satisfy the boisterous galleries — or the small percentage of them that feel called upon to demonstrate — and the evening got off to a rocky start. Both Domingo and Freni were visibly (and audibly) nervous. The tenor delivered his grand aria "O sommo Carlo" with authority and musicality. Ghiururo, whose vocal estate is, actually, the least secure of all the soloists involved, administered his voice intelligently and went through the performance unscathed. The last act trio — Domingo, Freni, Ghiururo — was, as it should be, intense and melting.

Muti has a cool head, and he guided the performance unerringly, concentrating on the music. His "Ernani" is one of his finest achievements, and once the opening-night nerves have calmed down, the whole interpretation should be close to unforgettable. He took the overture with slow, romantic elegance. The aria, too, were not rushed, but allowed to unfold at their proper pace. But he also had plenty of fire when it was wanted; the choruses, in particular, blazed on occasion with Iberian heat. At other moments, such as the beginning of the last act, the accent was light, almost whispered.

He, chorus, and soloists were all hampered by Ronconi's perverse and frequently silly staging. In each of

his productions, Ronconi likes to have a recurrent visual theme. In "Doo Carlos" it was a tomb, which stood out even in the garden scene. In "Ernani," it is a kind of conversation pit in the center of the stage, usually occupied by the chorus, which was thus visible from the waist up. The principals also had to walk through it frequently: A character would enter at stage left, take a few steps, half-disappear from view, then emerge at stage right to join another character for a duet.

The final act — so effective in Paves's libretto and in Verdi's music — went for nothing dramatically. Elvira and Ernani were married, apparently, during Carnival, so the chorus was masked. Silva's menacing, mute appearance at the beginning of the act was eliminated: he was replaced by a large, Punchinello figure. Earlier, Ronconi achieved his worst when he had Freni carried out on a teetering platform by a bunch of supermen, like a Madonna in an Easter procession. The audience, understandably, tutored, and all this, during Bruson's aria, increased the baritone's problems.

Ezio Frigerio's sets were, in themselves, handsome (apart from the conversation pit), though sometimes excessively prominent: A Baroque altar in the last scene helped destroy the Romantic atmosphere. There were also overelaborate stage machines. In Act 2, when Ernani has to be hidden, a large equestrian statue is rolled on stage and the tenor conceals himself in the pedestal. Franca Squarciapino designed lovely costumes, though they seemed to belong to several different operas (Domingo was dressed as if for "Werther" most of the time). There were even some Spanish dancers in the last act who might have straggled in from a 1920s *palais de tango*. The most damaging thing about Ronconi's nonsense is that it will be televised, and thousands of people who have never seen Verdi's "Ernani" will think this is the way it's done. It isn't.

La Scala is in trouble. Last season was marked by disasters, miscalculations, a reduction of activity (only eight operas were presented, for a total of 60 performances), and — a national complaint — waste of money. An elaborate production of Bertoldo's "Les Troyens" was mounted, then given only a few times. It wasn't just the galleries who complained: the subscribers, the loyal core of the theater's audience, were up in arms. Claudio Abbado, though still listed as the Scala orchestra's conductor, will appear in the opera house this year only to conduct a revival of last year's "Lohengrin," which will also be the only time Giorgio Strehler's name appears in this year's programs.

For the rest, the season just opened looks promising, at least on paper. The program includes some rarities (operas by Gluck, Schenker, Dargomizhsky) and some favorites (a "Lucia" with Luciano Pavarotti) and the promising young Luciano Serra). Now if the management can keep its promises, perhaps even the complaints of the gallery will stop yelling long enough to listen to some music.

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Transportation	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Utilities	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Finance	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Commodities	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Real Estate	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Foreign	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Oil	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Gold	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Silver	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Platinum	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Palladium	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Copper	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Aluminum	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Zinc	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Nickel	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Lead	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Steel	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Iron	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Coal	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Gas	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Electricity	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Water	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12
Other	1,152.12	1,149.12	1,146.12	1,143.12	1,140.12	1,137.12	1,134.12	1,131.12	1,128.12	1,125.12

Market Summary, Dec. 10

Market Diaries				AMEX Stock Index		
NYSE		AMEX		High	Low	Cross
Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	337.93	334.10	334.37
86.42	104.08	8.63	9.48			
601	522	223	223			
32.78	28.92	3.01	3.04			
605	1,118	413	420			
57.94	58.16	3.17	3.17			
334						
1,018	1,028	3.8	3.4			
161	30	17	32			

AMEX Most Active		
Domestic	Sales	
344,000		

ATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11-12, 1982

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

On Structural Unemployment and the 'Inflation Threshold'

NEW YORK — With 12 million Americans out of work — 10.8 percent of the labor force — national economic policy is focusing increasingly on the causes and cures of unemployment.

Mr. Feldstein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, has contended that 30 to 40 percent of the unemployment rate is "structural" and the remainder "cyclical." He says five million of the total is due to cyclical causes — the back-to-back recessions of 1979-80 and 1981-82.

Structural unemployment presumably covers everything else — resulting from one's being the wrong age, sex or minority status and lacking education, skills or job experience. It may also result from a so-called "belting industry," such as steel, or from an individual's voluntary decision to quit a job and look for a new one. The structurally unemployed number about seven million.

Mr. Feldstein recently said at a news conference that he did not regard "full employment" as a meaningful concept, but preferred the idea of an "inflation threshold" level of unemployment. The unemployment rate would be below that threshold level, he said, the rate of inflation would be in check.

But he added that the relationship between unemployment and inflation was more complicated than that. At any given level of unemployment, he said, a drop in the unemployment rate tended to put upward pressure on the rate of inflation. Still, he said, the level of unemployment needed to be looked at as well as changes in its rate. And for the next few years, he predicted, the rate of inflation will continue to decline because the persistently high level of unemployment will outweigh the effect of a declining unemployment rate.

The type of moderate and sound rate of recovery that is consistent with declining inflation can bring the unemployment rate down to the 6-7 percent range within the next five to six years, he said. Only a sustained economic recovery could achieve even that level, since it would require the addition of 15 million jobs — five million for those cyclically unemployed plus 10 million for workers entering the labor force.

Improving Job Skills

Reducing structural unemployment, he suggested, will mean improving the skills of those 16 to 24 years of age who make up 40 percent of all unemployment. It will also mean training programs for chronically unemployed adults with low skills and retraining for skilled workers who have lost their jobs in declining industries.

President Ronald Reagan, who has been using the term "structural unemployment" in recent public statements, appears to have accepted Mr. Feldstein's analysis.

But some economists see the analysis on which it is based as too simple. Professor Leonard Rapping of the University of Massachusetts, for instance, maintains that "you can't divide unemployment into those sectors resulting from too little aggregate demand and from structural factors." He notes that, as the overall unemployment rate rises or declines, unemployment among "disadvantaged" groups, such as youth or minorities, tends to rise or decline proportionately, in response to the business cycle. Hence, he suggests, reducing structural unemployment can be achieved by more vigorous economic growth.

Similarly, James J. Hughes, dean of the faculty of the University of Connecticut at Storrs, and Professor Richard Perlman, in an article in the current issue of the *Journal of Post-Keynesian Economics*, seek to prove that the "conventional" division of unemployment into cyclical and structural tends to understate the extent to which an increase in the unemployment rate is due to a deficiency in aggregate demand for what the economy has the capacity and manpower to produce.

Inflationary Pressure

Admittedly, pushing aggregate demand to a level at which unemployment might sink lower, and faster than the 6- to 7-percent rate that Mr. Feldstein now forecasts as coming only after five or six years might create a rise in inflationary pressure. But such pressure might be contained by policies to restrain wages and prices, rather than by maintaining so much slack in the system — the "shadow incomes policy," as some economists call it, of the Reagan administration.

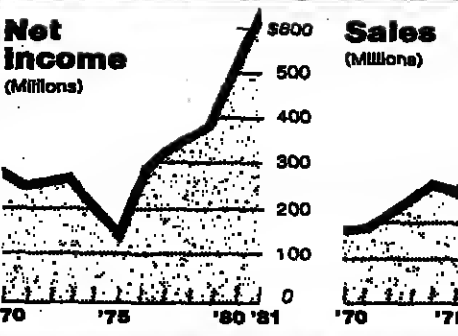
Other explanations of structural unemployment that put less weight on the demographic characteristics of the unemployed might lead to their policy conclusions. Some economists attribute much of the rise in unemployment to the impact of the oil price rises of the 1970s, which hit durable goods industries, such as autos and steel, especially hard.

U.S. unemployment in durable goods manufacturing rose to 14.9 percent in September 1982 from 4.4 percent in January 1979, when the second oil price rise came, but unemployment in finance and service industries, far less dependent on energy, rose to only 6.8 percent from 1 percent in that period.

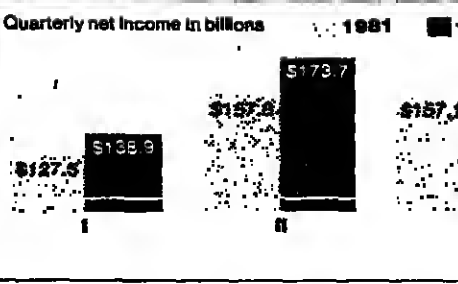
This structural factor points to a different type of solution, focused on reducing the effect of high energy costs on output and jobs of particular industrial sectors.

The New York Times

Despite Matsushita's Long-Term Growth...



Profits Have Begun to Weaken



Matsushita Moves Into Computers, Robots as Earnings Growth Slows

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

OSAKA, Japan — The formula was set some six decades ago. A maverick entrepreneur, who had been orphaned as a child and quit two jobs before launching his own business, started with less than \$100 and an electric light socket for his own design. When the business failed, he pawned his wife's kimono to stay afloat and designed an electric plug.

That plug will never be mentioned in the same breath with Thomas Edison's lightbulb, but it sold for 30 percent less than plugs made by rivals, and rescued the faltering fortunes of a man who is by now the best known and most respected businessman in this country: 88-year-old Konosuke Matsushita, often called "the Henry Ford of Japan." That plug also marked the start of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the world's largest maker of consumer electronic goods.

The Matsushita empire today includes 39 manufacturing operations and 28 sales companies throughout the world. Its 14,000 different products, ranging from rice cookers and vacuum cleaners to video cassette recorders, stereos, and television sets, are sold in 130 countries. Twenty-two years after the company began its entry into the U.S. consumer market, its Panasonic and Quasar brands have become household names. (It also sells under the National and Technics brand names.)

Despite its enormous size, the company's performance in the marketplace has been humble to recent years. From 1977 through 1981, annual sales increased 77 percent to 3.4 trillion yen (\$14 billion). During the same period, net income doubled to 15.5 billion yen.

But the era of double-digit growth may be at an end for Matsushita. Most analysts believe the company's earnings grew only 5 to 6 percent in the fiscal year that ended Nov. 30.

In part, the slowdown is due to the worldwide recession and the consequent weakness of the Japanese economy. But Matsushita may also be coming up

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

U.S. and EC Plan Combined Effort On Trade Disputes

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The Reagan administration and the European Community agreed Friday to move jointly to seek solutions to their simmering differences over agricultural export subsidies and to avoid a trans-Atlantic trade war.

"I don't expect a trade war," John R. Block, U.S. secretary of agriculture, told reporters later Friday. "It would be bad for everyone."

Mr. Block was one of five U.S. cabinet officers meeting with their counterparts in the European Community, in only the second U.S.-EC conference on that level ever held.

Specifically, U.S. and EC officials agreed to draw up an inventory of outstanding problems, which will be studied by senior officials on both sides in January. They will report back to the cabinet-level group in March for a review and possible action.

"We will list all the problems and possible actions," said Gaston Thorn, EC Commission president.

The accord emerged during a three-hour meeting that also included talks on economic and financial relations, East-West trade issues and results of a trade conference held in Geneva two weeks ago.

Commenting on the meeting Friday and a decision to continue seeking a common approach to East-West issues, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, the leader of the U.S. delegation, said: "It all adds up to a great big plus."

Responding to a reporter's question, Mr. Shultz said that, partly as a result of the meeting, he viewed the relationship between the United States and the European Community as "moving in a positive direction."

The agriculture study, U.S. and EC officials said, will address such questions as export subsidies and their impact on markets and ways in which commodity pricing and production might be adjusted or coordinated to reflect market conditions.

EC officials emphasized to re-

porters that the study could not be aimed at a negotiation to dismantle the community's Common Agricultural Policy. "We are just getting started," Mr. Thorn said. "The CAP is not negotiable and we must respect one another's policies."

Mr. Block, who previously has been one of the most outspoken critics of the policy, told reporters in response that "we have not quarreled with CAP but the spillover into international markets."

U.S. and EC officials indicated that a possible solution to export problems could be approached on a case-by-case or product-by-product basis.

But Mr. Block and other U.S. officials indicated that they were opposed to any market-sharing arrangements.

"We are not going to divide up markets," Mr. Block said. But he added that it was still early to comment on how the issue of EC export subsidies can be resolved.

Mr. Thorn said that the basic aim was to "avoid destruction of the world agricultural market," referring to previous U.S. threats to retaliate against subsidized EC exports by dumping some of the United States' vast surplus of dairy products and offering subsidized loans to developing countries to buy U.S. grain.

Mr. Block was noncommittal when asked about prospects for dumping dairy products on the world market, as the administration and U.S. senators and representatives had previously threatened. Mr. Block said the administration had decided neither to withhold action nor take action.

"We leave that open," he said. Mr. Thorn said that examples of U.S. practices in the international export field also were discussed, along with measures being taken within the EC aimed at reducing farm surpluses, citing sugar as an example.

■ EC-Japan Talks Falter
Little progress was made Friday in talks in Tokyo between Japan and the European Community on demands that Japan open its markets to more European goods, an EC official told AP.



George P. Shultz

M-1 Rise Is Below Forecasts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The M-1 money supply expanded by \$1.8 billion in the week ended Dec. 1, the Federal Reserve reported Friday.

The increase to \$76.5 billion was slightly lower than expected. Most analysts had forecast a rise of \$2 billion to \$4 billion in M-1, which comprises cash in the public's hands, checking accounts and travelers checks.

The Fed has said it will pay less attention to keeping the money supply within its growth targets for the present because recent changes in savings practices have created uncertainty about the meaning of the numbers. Even so, some analysts fear that rapid growth in M-1 will prevent the Fed from allowing interest rates to fall further, lest inflation resurge.

The Fed also reported that business loans rose by \$1.6 billion, to total \$217 billion, in the week ended Dec. 1.

In the credit markets earlier Friday, bond prices fell in light of trading following a government report that wholesale prices rose 0.6 percent in November, well above traders' expectations.

Analysts say investors are worried that renewed concern over inflation may reduce chances of further action by the Federal Reserve to push interest rates lower.

In the secondary market for U.S. Treasury bonds, intermediate maturities fell 12/32 point and long-term issues were down 14/32 point. Short-term government issues declined 5/32 point, according to the investment firm of Salomon Brothers Inc.

The movement of a point is equivalent to a change of \$10 in the price of a bond with a face value of \$1,000.

In corporate trading, industrials and utilities fell 1/4 point. Among tax-exempt municipal bonds, general obligations fell 1/4 point and dollar bonds were down 1/4 point.

Yields on three-month Treasury bills rose 3 basis points, or 0.03 percent, of a percentage point, to 7.96 percent. Six-month bills rose 6 basis points to 8.39 percent, and one-year bills were up 9 basis points at 8.39 percent.

The federal funds rate, the fee on short-term loans between banks, traded at 8 1/2 percent, up from 8 1/4 percent late Thursday.

U.S. November Car Sales Surge; Wholesale Prices Up 0.6%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The strongest surge in U.S. auto purchases in nearly 11 years helped push overall retail sales up 2.3 percent in November, the best performance since May, the Commerce Department said Friday.

Separately, the Labor Department reported that wholesale prices rose 0.6 percent in November, mostly because of the rising costs for natural gas and home heating oil.

The big improvement in retail sales was largely confined to automobiles, where manufacturers have worked hard on sales incentives. Auto sales jumped 10.6 percent to \$17.75 billion, the sharpest

improvement since a 20 percent increase in January 1971.

Auto sales in November were 22 percent ahead of the depressed levels a year earlier. But sales have been so poor that even the latest improvement did not bring sales near to what the industry would consider adequate in a non-recession year.

Without the influence of the automobile sales overall retail sales would have gone up only 0.5 percent in November, the department reported, the kind of anemic performance typical of several previous months. Sales in October were up a revised 0.6 percent and 0.9 percent in September.

General merchandise stores did not share in the automotive surge, increasing sales only 0.6 percent for the month. Clothing stores were up 1.55 percent, and food stores saw sales up 0.7 percent.

The wholesale price gain was slightly larger than October's 0.5-percent increase and compared with a 0.1-percent drop in September. The November gain meant that, for the year, inflation at the wholesale level was running at an annual rate of 3.7 percent.

The 11-month figure holds through December, the U.S. will have its smallest full-year wholesale price rise, since 1976. Last year, wholesale prices rose 7 percent.

In November, the beginning of the winter heating season in many parts of the country, the wholesale price index recorded the steepest one-month gain for natural gas prices since February 1980 and the sharpest rise in fuel oil costs since last June.

Fuel oil rose 6.4 percent at wholesale last month, up from a rise of 1 percent in October and a decline of 1.6 percent in September. Natural gas was up 5 percent, a sharp turnaround from a drop of 0.9 percent in October and a moderate gain of 2.7 percent in September.

The General Accounting Office said in a report released Thursday that retail natural gas customers are now paying more than twice

what they did in 1978, when Congress began removing price controls.

In the Producer Price Index for finished goods, the official name for the wholesale price calculation, gasoline costs also climbed, rising 1.1 percent after falling 1.3 percent in October and 0.9 percent in September.

If prices rose for 12 consecutive months at November's rate, the yearly rise would be 7.9 percent. In reporting its inflation figures, the Labor Department bases its compounded annual rate on a more precise calculation of monthly changes than the figure the department makes public for the one-month change.

Some Analysts Preach Merits of Buying Gold

By Michael Quint

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The price of gold has shown some signs of revival in recent weeks as the metal's rise has moved generally higher. London Friday afternoon, gold was fixed at \$435.75 an ounce, down from \$437.50 a day before and up from \$411 a month ago and recent low of around \$330 last June.

Still, the recent increases are a cry from the mania that surrounded the metal in 1980, when a price as high as \$850 an ounce on Jan. 20 and \$700 in early October. Since then, a significant slowdown in the rate of price increases — has become the buzz-

word in the financial markets, and prices have tumbled for a variety of commodities once avidly sought by investors as protection against inflation.

The so-called smart money, according to U.S. Treasury bonds yielding 14 percent, a return that seems attractive compared with this year's inflation of about 5 percent in the United States.

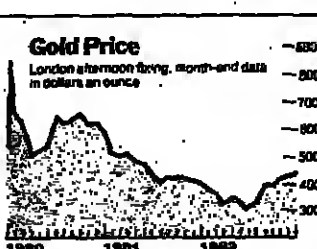
So great was the disenchantment with gold in 1981 that two of the best-known "gold bugs," James Dines and James Sinclair, dropped from public view and retracted their recommendations that the metal be purchased.

But some analysts still find merit in buying gold. Raymond T. Dalio, head of Bridgewater Consultants, a Connecticut-based consulting firm, concluded in a recent analysis that the more stimulative monetary policy of the Federal Reserve was a reason to be "bullish on gold and silver prices and bearish on the dollar."

He estimated that the central bank must keep the money supply growing at a 15-percent annual rate for at least six months for the economy to grow sufficiently. Continued money supply growth at that rate will bring more inflation, he said, but the failure to pursue such rapid money supply growth would be painful to the world economy.

According to analysts at Money Market Services, a San Francisco-based consulting firm, the price of gold is a good enough measure of inflationary expectations so that it is of concern to monetary policy makers in the Federal Reserve. These analysts conclude that "some of the very recent gold price increases appear to mirror some renewal of inflationary expectations as well as long-range expectations of a weaker dollar."

Eugene J. Sherman, a vice president and economist at International Gold Corp., the marketing arm



Wall Street Prices Drop Sharply After an Early Rally Peters Out

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Investors remained shaken Friday over bad news reported by some recently strong technology issues, and prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined for a third straight day.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell about 9.20 points to 1018.76, after being up to 1035.14 at one point early in the day.

Losing issues outnumbered gainers nearly two to one. Volume eased to about \$6 billion from Thursday's 90 million shares.

The transportation average, which rose sharply last week on strength in airline issues, closed with a decline of 3.38 to 438.92.

Some video game and home computer stocks were again battered, but others regained strength.

Mattel, a video game maker that said it would lose money in its fiscal fourth quarter, lost 6 1/4 to 16 1/4. Warner Communications, Thursday's standout loser, retreated another 3/4 to 34 1/4.

Robert Stovall, an analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds, said investors are still "shaken over the fragility" of these and other technology issues.

Reports that the video game business was suffering price competition caused a massive selloff of issues in that industry in the last two days.

Some video game stocks made up lost ground. Commodore International gained 1/4 to 7 1/4. Coleco rose 1 1/4 to 36 1/4 and Toys 'R Us, a video game retailer, gained 2 1/4 to 49 1/4.

However, Texas Instruments, which makes personal computers, lost 4 1/4 to 13 1/4 and General Instrument, an electronic parts supplier, fell 1 1/4 to 49 1/4.

Amerasia Hess was active and higher most of the day; a block of 27,000 shares traded at 28 1/4.

Analysts said investors were also troubled by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan's statements that the U.S. dollar could weaken. If this happens, they argue, the Fed

may be forced to tighten credit to stem the flow of investments out of the United States.

Investors apparently had mixed reactions to the Labor Department's report that November wholesale prices rose a larger-than-expected 0.6 percent. The annual rate still is far below the double-digit levels of the past couple of years. But investors were concerned that faster money supply growth would prevent the Federal Reserve from easing credit soon in order to revive the economy.

Monte Gordon, vice president of Dreyfus Corp., said: "Unless the economy shows clear signs of recovering the stock market will continue under pressure."

Mark Climbs Against Franc

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The Deutsche mark was fixed Friday at its highest level against the French franc since last June's realignment of the European Monetary System.

The mark was fixed at 283.54 francs per 100 DM, after opening at 283.65 and being fixed Thursday at 283.14, dealers said. They said the Bank of France sold 50 million to 60 million DM at the fixing to support the franc.

Dealer traced the franc's weakness to figures released this week that showed that France's reserves of foreign currency are continuing to erode. There was also speculation that there would be another realignment, though market participants termed that unlikely. In London, the dollar closed modestly lower against most currencies.

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CURRENCY RATES											
Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 10, excluding bank service charges.											
	\$	£	D.M.	S.F.	Y.	Sw.	S.P.	S.P.	D.M.	Y.	S.P.
American	2.4955	4.333	13.164	6.5595	166.638	20.4833	2.4837	128.756	1.9364	6.5595	20.4833
London (to)	0.7456	1.0000	1.9364	6.5595	166.638	20.4833	2.4837	128.756	1.9364	6.5595	20.4833
Frankfurt	2.4837	0.1585	1.0000	3.3757	6.5595	166.638	20.4833	2.4837	2.4837	0.1585	1.0000
Paris (to)	6.5595	0.1525	0.1585	1.0000	166.638	20.4833	2.4837	6.5595	6.5595	0.1525	0.1585
Amsterdam	1.9364	0.1287	0.1525	0.1585	1.0000	166.638	20.4833	1.9364	1.9364	0.1287	0.1525
New York	1.0000	0.7456	1.9364	6.5595	166.638	20.4833	2.4837	1.0000	1.0000	0.7456	1.9364
Portugal	204.833	0.0048	0.0051	0.0051	0.0051	1.0000	20.4833	204.833	204.833	0.0048	0.0051
Spain	166.638	0.0060	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	1.0000	166.638	166.638	0.0060	0.0063
Italy	20.4833	0.0417	0.0430	0.0430	0.0430	0.0430	0.0430	20.4833	20.4833	0.0417	0.0430
Switzerland	2.4837	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	2.4837	2.4837	0.0004	0.0004
Sweden	20.4833	0.0050	0.0051	0.0051	0.0051	0.0051	0.0051	20.4833	20.4833	0.0050	0.0051
Denmark	136.755	0.0073	0.0076	0.0076	0.0076	0.0076	0.0076	136.755	136.755	0.0073	0.0076
Belgium	36.363	0.0270	0.0281	0.0281	0.0281	0.0281	0.0281	36.363	36.363	0.0270	0.0281
Netherlands	1.9364	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	1.9364	1.9364	0.0013	0.0013
Finland	5.9457	0.0168	0.0172	0.0172	0.0172	0.0172	0.0172	5.9457	5.9457	0.0168	0.0172
Great Britain	0.7456	1.0000	1.9364	6.5595	166.638	20.4833	2.4837	0.7456	0.7456	1.0000	1.9364

Dollar Rates											
	\$	£	Per	Per	\$	Currency	Per				
American	1.0000	0.7456	1.9364	6.5595	166.638	20.4833	2.4837				
Australia \$	0.7245	0.5381	1.3412	3.3757	8.4833	20.4833	2.4837				
Australian schilling	17.865	0.0098	0.0101	0.0101	0.0101	0.0101	0.0101				
Belgian fl. franc	49.325	0.0202	0.0205	0.0205	0.0205	0.0205	0.0205				
Canada \$	0.7107	0.5281	1.3412	3.3757	8.4833	20.4833	2.4837				
Danish krone	8.4833	0.0119	0.0122	0.0122	0.0122	0.0122	0.0122				
French mark	5.9457	0.0168	0.0172	0.0172	0.0172	0.0172	0.0172				
French franc	6.5595	0.1525	0.1585	0.1585	0.1585	0.1585	0.1585				
West German M.	1.9364	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013	0.0013				
Yen	166.638	0.0060	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063				
Yen (new)	166.638	0.0060	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063				
Yen (old)	166.638	0.0060	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063				
Yen (new)	166.638	0.0060	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063				
Yen (old)	166.638	0.0060	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063				
Yen (new)	166.638	0.0060	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063				
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SPORTS

Yanks Sign Kemp For \$5.5 Million And Trade Collins

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HONOLULU — The New York Yankees have signed Steve Kemp, a free agent outfielder, to a five-year contract and traded away an infielder-first baseman, Dave Collins, whom they signed as a free agent a year ago.

Kemp, who played this season for the Chicago White Sox, agreed to a contract reportedly worth \$5.5 million plus incentives. Collins was traded to the Toronto Blue Jays, along with right-handed pitcher Mike Morgan, first baseman Fred McGriff and an unnamed amount of cash, in exchange for right-handed reliever Mike Murray and outfielder-catcher Tom Dodd.

In other transactions Thursday, major league baseball's annual winter meetings, the Philadelphia Phillies traded second baseman Danny Tjoa and four other players to the Cleveland Indians for infielder Von Hayes. In the deal, the Indians acquired outfielder Jose Vukovich and three rookie shortstop Julio Franco, catcher Jerry Willard and pitcher Jay Lyle.

The Indians also sent shortstop Larry Milbourne to the Phillies for a player to be named later, and the Seattle Mariners traded right-handed pitcher Rich Bordi to the Chicago Cubs for outfielder Steve Henderson.

In addition, the Los Angeles Dodgers and Texas Rangers agreed on a deal that would send pitchers Burt Hooton and Dave Stewart and a pair of minor leaguers to Texas for catcher Jim Sundberg. But both Hooton and Sundberg will have to approve the move since they are 10-year major leaguers with at least five years on their present teams.

Until the sudden flurry of activity, only one significant deal had been completed since the meetings began over the weekend. On Monday, there was a five-player trade in which third baseman Carney Lansford went to Oakland and outfielder Tony Armas was acquired by Boston.

Kemp, 28, hit .286 with 19 home runs and 98 runs batted in with the White Sox this season. He is not considered a very good defensive outfielder, but that doesn't trouble the Yankees' owner, George Steinbrenner. "I'm a great guy for discipline and hustle, and that's Kemp's middle name," Steinbrenner said. "He gives 100 percent. He'll turn New York on."

Kemp is the 19th free agent, starting with Catfish Hunter in 1975, that Steinbrenner has signed, and the 14th who has signed a contract worth \$1 million or more. He becomes the second highest paid Yankee, behind Dave Winfield and just ahead of Ken Griffey.

Collins, a 30-year-old switch hitter who came to the Yankees last winter as a free agent after four years with Cincinnati, was paid \$830,000 this year. But he hit a disappointing .253 in 111 games and had only three homers and 25 RBIs. He was not happy playing part-time and without a set position.

Morgan, 23, started 23 games for the Yankees this season and had a 7-11 record with a 4.37 earned run average. Murray, 32, who has also played with the New York Mets and Montreal Expos, had his best year in the big leagues this season. Used exclusively as a reliever by the Blue Jays, he was 8-7 with 11 saves.

Even with Collins' departure the Yankees still have six outfielders — not counting Don Baylor, who will be used primarily as a designated hitter. Baylor, formerly of the California Angels, signed a five-year, \$4.5-million contract as a free agent last week.

In trading Tjoa, 31, the Phillies gave up a three-time all-star who batted .271 in 149 games this season and set three major-league fielding records. A primary reason for the trade was his salary demands.

Hayes, 24, hit only .250 for the Indians as a rookie this year but had 14 homers and 82 RBIs. Vukovich, 26, who became the Phillies' right fielder against right-handed pitching in June, finished with a .272 average, six homers and 42 RBIs.

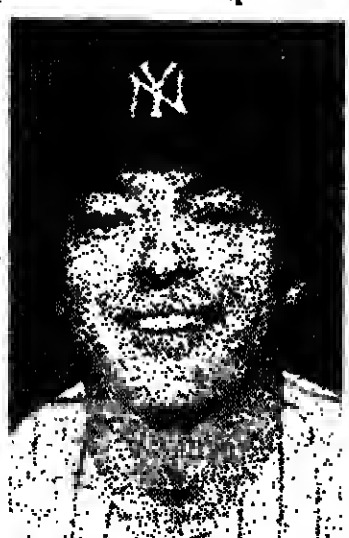
Milbourne, 31, was traded for the fourth time in a year. He began the season with the Yankees, was traded to Minnesota and then acquired by Cleveland, where he had a .275 average in 62 games.

Seattle's acquisition, Henderson, 30, has a .282 lifetime batting average but hit just .233 with only two homers and 29 RBIs this season. Bordi, 23, spent most of this year with Salt Lake City of the Pacific Coast League and had a 12-9 record with a 4.49 ERA.

In the owners' meetings Thursday, the National League re-elected its president, Charles (Chub) Feeney, and rejected use of the designated hitter.



Steve Kemp



Dave Collins



Manny Trillo

Bradshaw: The Surprises Are Usually Pleasant

The Associated Press
PITTSBURGH — After 13 football seasons together, you'd think the Pittsburgh Steelers' quarterback, Terry Bradshaw, would be incapable of surprising his coach, Chuck Noll.

Not true, Noll says.

"Terry constantly surprises me," said Noll. "Usually on the plus side. About 90 percent of the time on the plus side."

That's why even Noll was surprised last week when Bradshaw, listed as questionable because of a severely sprained right shoulder, threw for three touchdowns and 231 yards in just three quarters of play as the Steelers defeated the Kansas City Chiefs, 35-14.

The performance, in which he completed 75 percent of his passes, was one of the best of Bradshaw's career.

"Terry Bradshaw has been valuable to this team for a long time," Noll said. "He called plays from the wrong formations and they still worked. He was able to execute even when everything else was screwed up."

Noll couldn't be any happier with the way Bradshaw has played in 1982, since this was a pivotal season for the quarterback from Louisiana and the Steelers.

After winning four Super Bowls in six years, the Steelers missed the National Football League playoffs in 1980 and 1981. Bradshaw himself said he wasn't happy with his play.

And after Cliff Stoudt, a reserve quarterback, played well in the Steelers' first two exhibition games, there was a question whether the 34-year-old Bradshaw would be at quarterback when the Steelers opened the season.

But Bradshaw was certain he wasn't finished. He responded with two excellent performances in exhibition games against Baltimore and Philadelphia, and there has been no question since who the starter should be.

Bradshaw has led the Steelers to four victories in five games and is at the top of the NFL performance statistics. He has completed 82 of 137 passes for 1,070 yards, 12 touchdowns and just three interceptions. He has thrown for three touchdowns in four of the team's five games.

Fellow Steelers say Bradshaw has never played better.

"It's a real joy playing next to a piece of history," said guard Ron Wolfley. "Do you realize I'm playing with a Hall of Famer, one of the greatest quarterbacks of all time?"

Wolfley said he enjoys Bradshaw as a person, not just a player.

"The thing I've found about Brad is he's a better person than he is a quarterback," Wolfley said. "That's the nice part. So many times you find out the people you admire have times of clay. Not Brad. He's a real person."

Bradshaw knows that some people in the NFL were wondering if he was still capable of doing the job.

"When a team goes 9-7 and then 8-8, people look at the guy pulling the trigger, and that's me," he said.

That was an additional incentive this year, he said: to prove he could still play the game.

"When you get to be my age, which is young, you hear people tell you you're almost through," Bradshaw said. "I can still do the job, I can still run sprints with the best of them, and I don't believe that stuff [about age]. I used fear as a motivation this year."

"I came in here thinking, 'Hey, I might lose my job and I want to show that I'm better than these guys.'"

"You know, this guy [Stoudt] is a pretty good quarterback. The way things work, if someone has a great game, he might have the job. I know that I can play and that Chuck is going to play me unless I just fall flat on my face."

Bradshaw has acquired a reputation for being able to play with pain. He enhanced that reputation against the Chiefs.

"I was throwing the ball well," he said. "I wasn't worried about that [the injury]. I was more concerned with what would happen if I took a lick on it, and thank goodness that didn't happen. It means that [the shoulder] will be that much stronger against Buffalo."

The Steelers (4-1) play at Buffalo (3-2) on Sunday, their third road game in the four weeks since the NFL players' strike ended.

The player who has become Bradshaw's favorite receiver, John Stallworth, said Bradshaw has never played better.

"He makes you hustle all the time. If you think you don't have a chance to get the ball, you might ease up a little. But Terry views the whole field, and if you're open, you might get the ball," Stallworth said.

"It's the confidence that Terry has in the whole receiving corps. It's not just one guy, it's Smith, Swann, Swenczyk," and me. He has a lot of trust in everybody."

Stallworth went on: "I still have the talent to beat people. I think our whole offense has superior talent. When we go out and execute and do things well, we're that much better. The only limit we have is the limit we put on ourselves."

McKinney Edges Hess For Victory in Slalom

United Press International
LIMONE PIEMONTE, Italy — Tamara McKinney of the United States won her first World Cup slalom on Friday, edging the defending World Cup champion, Erika Hess of Switzerland, with a brilliant second run.

McKinney, 20, who was fourth after the first run, finished the second in 47.93, more than half a second faster than any of her rivals.

She had an aggregate time of 1 minute, 36.61 seconds on the 55-gate course in this alpine resort on the French border. The course had a 170-meter drop in altitude.

Hess, 21, led after the first leg with a time of 48.17 and finished in 1:36.77. Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein was third at 1:37.17, while Maria Rosa Quario and Daniela Zini, both of Italy, were fourth and fifth respectively.

"I just cannot believe it," McKinney said after watching her winning time stand up against Hess's second run. "I skied just as straight and as fast as I could. I skied wild, I knocked a few gates with my arm on the way down, but at least I've got something to smile about."

A bright sun improved the course for the second run. "The snow was a little softer and a little more consistent all the way down," McKinney said.

McKinney won the World Cup giant slalom title in 1981 after three victories that season, but this was her first victory in a slalom. Injuries set her back last season.

She said the American team had spent only two days this fall training for the slalom, concentrating instead on the giant slalom.

The victory puts McKinney into the season lead in the World Cup standings with 65 points.

Hess, who is in second place in the cup standings with 60 points, had few regrets about her finish Friday. "I didn't do too badly, but I went too wide through the gates at the bottom of the course," she said. "Tamara is very strong, and she will certainly have a good season."

Wenzel, 26, the World Cup winner in 1978 and 1980, said her third-place finish proved her form was getting better as the season progressed.

Men's Downhill Postponed

The second men's downhill race of the World Cup ski season was put off again Friday because of high winds and poor visibility at the top of the course in Val d'Isere, France. The race, already postponed from Thursday because of rain earlier in the week, is now to be held Saturday if conditions allow.

If the downhill cannot be held Saturday, it will be run Sunday and the super giant slalom, a new event, will take place Monday. If no racing is possible Sunday, the downhill will be run Monday and the super giant slalom will be canceled.



Tamara McKinney on her way to a slalom victory on Friday

Rookie Beats Alexander In Australia

United Press International
MELBOURNE — Sammy Giammalva, an American rookie, upset seventh-seeded John Alexander of Australia, 4-6, 7-6, 6-1, on Friday to reach the quarterfinals of the Australian Open men's tennis championships.

Giammalva brushed aside a fellow American, Bruce Kliege, in a rain-postponed third-round match, then pulled off the upset of Alexander. He will face second-seeded Steve Denton in the quarterfinals Saturday.

Denton overcame 11th-seeded Jeff Boromak, 7-6, 6-3, in a tough fourth-round match played on a soggy outside court.

Officials were forced to schedule a total of 17 singles and doubles matches in an effort to put the tournament back on schedule following two days of rain. The singles matches in the third and fourth rounds have been shortened to three sets, but the quarterfinals will be five sets.

The final match has been postponed from Sunday to Monday.

Brian Teacher, winner of the 1980 Australian title, was in magnificent form Friday as he trounced Phil Dent, 6-4, 6-2. Teacher will meet Hank Pfister, who defeated John Sadri, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.

John Kriek, the defending champion and top seed, defeated Charlie Fancutt, 6-2, 6-2, and will play Drew Gitlin in the quarters. Gitlin knocked out Damir Keretic, 6-3, 6-4, in their fourth-round match after defeating Mike Estep in a postponed third-round meeting, 6-3, 6-4.

Men's Singles, Third Round

Sammy Giammalva, U.S., def. Bruce Kliege, U.S., 4-6, 7-6, 6-1.
John Alexander, U.S., def. John Sadri, U.S., 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.
John Kriek, U.S., def. John Sadri, U.S., 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.
John Kriek, U.S., def. John Sadri, U.S., 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.
John Kriek, U.S., def. John Sadri, U.S., 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.
John Kriek, U.S., def. John Sadri, U.S., 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.
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John Kriek, U.S., def. John Sadri, U.S., 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.
John Kriek, U.S., def. John Sadri, U.S., 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.
John Kriek, U.S., def. John Sadri, U.S., 6-3, 4-6, 6-2.



Jeff Ruland of Washington and Dan Issel of Denver vie for a rebound in a National Basketball Association game. Ruland had 23 points, offsetting Issel's 24, as the Bullets won, 98-90.

12-Round Title Fights Set by WBC for Safety

By Angus Phillips
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The World Boxing Council has voted to limit title fights to 12 rounds instead of 15, beginning Jan. 1.

The WBC, one of the two principal title-fight sanctioning bodies, also will institute a standing eighth-count for fighters in difficulty. The standing eighth-count is already used in amateur boxing. In professional bouts, no count is begun until a fighter touches the canvas.

The measures were approved Thursday by the organization's 21-member executive committee in response to recent public concern over the safety of the sport. Duk Koo Kim, a South Korean lightweight, died after a 14th round of a fight with Ray Mancini last month, and two other recent title fights were publicly criticized after challengers took poundings.

The Kim fight and the Alexis Arguello-Aaron Pryor junior middleweight title bout a day earlier were sanctioned by the WBC's principal rival, the World Boxing Association, which has made no rules changes.

The WBC sanctioned Larry Holmes' heavyweight title defense Nov. 26, in which Holmes pounded Randy Cobb almost at will for 15 rounds.

The decision to cut back to 12-round title fights "will change boxing history because it will prevent boxers from suffering irreparable injuries," Alfredo Lamazon, WBC spokesman, told The Associated Press in Mexico City.

But the rules changes met with less than total enthusiasm in the boxing community.

"My reaction is one of happiness that a world organization is moving toward boxing safety by taking a first step," said Dr. Ferdie Pacheco, a Miami physician who supervises many boxing matches and is a television commentator.

"But this is no cure-all," he said of the 12-round limit. "It will not stop boxing fatalities."

Pacheco said deaths in amateur boxing, where bouts last only three rounds, far outnumber fatalities in the pros.

And Pacheco called the standing eighth-count inappropriate for professional boxing, where the emphasis is on punching power rather than style. He said he feared a standing eighth-count would change the character of the two games. "It's the wrong tool," said Pacheco.

Chas D'Amato, a veteran trainer and fight observer who handled the heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson, opposed both moves.

He said the 12-round title fight limit "has no bearing on safety."

D'Amato said a standing eighth-count would work against punchers, "the most exciting fighters,"

Gretzky's Streak Ends at 30; He's 'Disappointed but Glad'

The Associated Press
INGLEWOOD, California — The record-breaking National Hockey League scoring streak of Wayne Gretzky has come to an end, but instead of sounding disappointed, the star of the Edmonton Oilers expressed relief.

"I'm really glad that the streak is over because now I can get back to normal," Gretzky said Thursday night after he was held without a point for the first time this season in the Oilers' 3-3 tie with the Los Angeles Kings. "I'm disappointed but I'm glad."

Gretzky's streak of getting at least one goal or one assist ended at 30 games. Against the Kings last weekend, he eclipsed the standard of 28 games set by Guy Lafleur of Montreal.

He has 24 goals and 52 assists in Edmonton's 31 games this year.

"I had a couple of good chances to score in the last five minutes of the game," said Gretzky. "I was looking for the winning goal, but [goalie Gary] Laskowski made some good saves. But I'm glad it's over because it will help this club."

Asked if he thought anybody can beat his streak, Gretzky said with a smile that 49 games remain to be played by Edmonton "and I still have a chance."

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE						EASTERN CONFERENCE					
	W	L	T	P	PA	Atlantic Division					
Pittsburgh	10	1	0	0	116	Philadelphia	17	3	0	0	GA
San Diego	9	2	0	0	124	Seattle	12	4	0	0	1
Indianapolis	8	3	0	0	117	San Francisco	12	5	0	0	2
Los Angeles	7	4	0	0	129	New Jersey	12	5	0	0	3
Seattle	7	4	0	0	121	Washington	10	6	0	0	4
Denver	6	5	0	0	115	New York	14	3	0	0	5
San Francisco	6	5	0	0	119	Central Division					
Minnesota	6	5	0	0	117	Minneapolis	12	6	0	0	ATL
Atlanta	5	6	0	0	114	Chicago	12	6	0	0	2
Philadelphia	5	6	0	0	112	St. Louis	9	10	0	0	3
Washington	5	6	0	0	110	Indianapolis	8	10	0	0	4
Green Bay	5	6	0	0	108	Atlanta	9	10	0	0	5
Chicago	4	7	0	0	113	San Diego	8	10	0	0	6
San Jose	4	7	0	0	112	Cleveland	9	17	0	0	7
Denver	4	7	0	0	110	WESTERN CONFERENCE					
San Francisco	4	7	0	0	108	Arlene Division					
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	114	San Antonio	14	9	0	0	ATL
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	112	Kansas City	9	9	0	0	2
Washington	3	8	0	0	110	Dallas	8	10	0	0	3
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	108	Denver	8	12	0	0	4
Chicago	3	8	0	0	106	Utah	7	13	0	0	5
San Jose	3	8	0	0	104	Houston	2	16	0	0	6
Denver	3	8	0	0	102	Pacific Division					
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	100	Los Angeles	14	4	0	0	—
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	98	Seattle	16	4	0	0	—
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	96	Phoenix	11	11	0	0	4
Washington	3	8	0	0	94	San Francisco	11	11	0	0	5
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	92	San Diego	8	13	0	0	6
Chicago	3	8	0	0	90	Thunder's Roar					
San Jose	3	8	0	0	88	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Denver	3	8	0	0	86	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	84	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	82	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	80	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Washington	3	8	0	0	78	Thunder's Roar					
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	76	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Chicago	3	8	0	0	74	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
San Jose	3	8	0	0	72	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Denver	3	8	0	0	70	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	68	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	66	Thunder's Roar					
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	64	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Washington	3	8	0	0	62	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	60	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Chicago	3	8	0	0	58	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
San Jose	3	8	0	0	56	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Denver	3	8	0	0	54	Thunder's Roar					
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	52	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	50	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	48	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Washington	3	8	0	0	46	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	44	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Chicago	3	8	0	0	42	Thunder's Roar					
San Jose	3	8	0	0	40	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Denver	3	8	0	0	38	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	36	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	34	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	32	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Washington	3	8	0	0	30	Thunder's Roar					
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	28	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Chicago	3	8	0	0	26	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
San Jose	3	8	0	0	24	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Denver	3	8	0	0	22	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	20	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	18	Thunder's Roar					
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	16	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Washington	3	8	0	0	14	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	12	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Chicago	3	8	0	0	10	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
San Jose	3	8	0	0	8	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Denver	3	8	0	0	6	Thunder's Roar					
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	4	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	2	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	0	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Washington	3	8	0	0	0	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	0	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Chicago	3	8	0	0	0	Thunder's Roar					
San Jose	3	8	0	0	0	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Denver	3	8	0	0	0	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	0	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	0	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	0	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Washington	3	8	0	0	0	Thunder's Roar					
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	0	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Chicago	3	8	0	0	0	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
San Jose	3	8	0	0	0	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Denver	3	8	0	0	0	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	0	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	0	Thunder's Roar					
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	0	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Washington	3	8	0	0	0	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	0	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Chicago	3	8	0	0	0	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
San Jose	3	8	0	0	0	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Denver	3	8	0	0	0	Thunder's Roar					
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	0	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	0	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	0	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Washington	3	8	0	0	0	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	0	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Chicago	3	8	0	0	0	Thunder's Roar					
San Jose	3	8	0	0	0	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Denver	3	8	0	0	0	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	0	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	0	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	0	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Washington	3	8	0	0	0	Thunder's Roar					
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	0	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Chicago	3	8	0	0	0	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
San Jose	3	8	0	0	0	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Denver	3	8	0	0	0	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	0	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	0	Thunder's Roar					
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	0	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Washington	3	8	0	0	0	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	0	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Chicago	3	8	0	0	0	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
San Jose	3	8	0	0	0	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Denver	3	8	0	0	0	Thunder's Roar					
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	0	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	0	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	0	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Washington	3	8	0	0	0	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	0	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Chicago	3	8	0	0	0	Thunder's Roar					
San Jose	3	8	0	0	0	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Denver	3	8	0	0	0	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	0	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	0	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	0	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Washington	3	8	0	0	0	Thunder's Roar					
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	0	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Chicago	3	8	0	0	0	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
San Jose	3	8	0	0	0	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Denver	3	8	0	0	0	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	0	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	0	Thunder's Roar					
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	0	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Washington	3	8	0	0	0	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	0	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Chicago	3	8	0	0	0	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
San Jose	3	8	0	0	0	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Denver	3	8	0	0	0	Thunder's Roar					
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	0	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	0	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	0	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Washington	3	8	0	0	0	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	0	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Chicago	3	8	0	0	0	Thunder's Roar					
San Jose	3	8	0	0	0	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Denver	3	8	0	0	0	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	0	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	0	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	0	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Washington	3	8	0	0	0	Thunder's Roar					
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	0	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Chicago	3	8	0	0	0	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
San Jose	3	8	0	0	0	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Denver	3	8	0	0	0	Golden State	15	10	0	0	5
San Francisco	3	8	0	0	0	San Diego	12	11	0	0	6
Atlanta	3	8	0	0	0	Thunder's Roar					
Philadelphia	3	8	0	0	0	Washington	10	6	0	0	2
Washington	3	8	0	0	0	San Antonio	10	6	0	0	3
Green Bay	3	8	0	0	0	Portland	10	7	0	0	4
Chicago	3	8	0	0	0	Golden State	15	10	0		

